J. B. Y. Osgood

Voyage to Red Sea &c

No 2

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follows.
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as burden, and owned by a Mosleem
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~~cocoa nut oil &c and was valued~~
~~twenty thousand pounds sterling~~
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of the Coots and Palinaurus,
Bombay government.
immediately sailed in the

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197-(1)
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x Correspondence relating to Aden

The alleged reason for and the circumstances attending the capture of Aden are as follows

"An Indian Ship called the Dariah Doolut,* (Fortune of the Sea) of 225 tons burden, and owned by a Moslem lady, ~~of the family of the Nawab (Attaban)~~ of Madras, but sailing under British colors was wrecked near the coast of Aden Feby 17. 1837. while on a voyage from Calcutta to Jidda, Her miscellaneous cargo ~~consisted in rice, flour, dates, preserves, pot-pots, cocoa nut oil &c and was valued~~ at two lacs of rupees or twenty thousand pounds Sterling. There were on board ~~of passengers~~ ten pilgrims some of whom were ~~females of rank~~ families, The depositions of survivors go to show that the loss of the Ship was premeditated and intentional on the part of the Supercargo and Nakodar or Sailing master" as the vessel was overinsured The Sailingmaster however failed to reap other than a just punishment for his iniquity, He was drowned with several of the native crew while attempting an escape from the wreck, The passengers who reached the land were stripped, plundered and subjected to gross outrages by the wild Bedoweens attracted to the beach from the country by the hope of spoil. Unharmed in person they made their way to Aden where they were relieved and clothed by Syud Jain ben Hydroos, a Shiek the hereditary Guardian of Shiek Edrisses tomb, through his help they were enabled to hire a bungalow and took passage for Mocha whence they went some to Bombay and others to Jidda. Syud Jain was afterward recompensed by fifty crowns and a complementary letter.

The supercargo having landed as much of its cargo and effects as practicable burned the stranded ship and departed for Jidda with "one third of the property leaving the remainder as a waif to the Sultan of Aden", The Sultan afterwards offered his share of the goods to the agent** of the vessel on a payment of ten per cent. Nooraden who had been captain of the vessel at the outset of the voyage ~~and~~ had been deposed by a forged order purporting to have come from the freighting merchant, refused this offer of the Sultan to compromise and was prohibited from leaving Aden until he had given the Sultan a written acquitment of all claims against him on account of the ship, With much trouble the agent finally arrived at Mocha and laid his complaint before the commanders of the Coote and Palinaurus, cruisers belonging to the Bombay government.

"Captain Haines immediately sailed in the

Palinaurus for Aden to demand redress of grievances while a formal report of the case was laid before the Government at Bombay. The Sultan at first denied that he retained possession of the goods in question but after some equivocation and subterfuge he at length gave up nearly eight thousand dollars worth of merchandise beside a bond at a years date for $4.191 in indemnification for goods previously sold and for insults offered the passengers and crew.

To most persons such would seem a natural and proper adjustment of the whole affair. Such indeed had been the very satisfactory course pursued by the same government in a more atrocious case of plunder of a British ship called Maritius on the Abyssinian coast. Not such were the views of the eager authorities of the government in India. The possession of Aden had been regarded a valuable acquisition until it now had become absolutely indispensible for the steam navigation of the Red Sea. Therefore the Governor at Bombay in a communication with the Governor-general at Calcutta after noticing the "insults offered to the British flag by the Sultan at Aden" boldly asks permission "to take possession of Cape Aden." The reply of the Governor-general was far from favorable to such an unwarranted measure, advising the trial of amicable arrangement, for its occupation as a coal depot and harbor for shelter. In case of refusal other measures might be considered. The tenor of this reply by no means implied permission for the Bombay Government to secure Aden as a matter of right rather than of sufferance. Yet such was the construction put upon it. Captain Haines accordingly, after securing the chief object of his visit, the recovery of the cargo of the Deriah Doulut, addressed a letter to the Sultan offering to treat with him for the purchase of Aden with the land and points surrounding it. This unexpected proposition from those with whom all breaches of friendship were supposed to have been amicably and satisfactorily healed gave rise to a lengthened correspondence. Letters passed daily for nearly a month between Captain Haines and the Sultan in which the latter exhibited all the tortuous astuteness of his nation and finally left Aden for Lahedj leaving the matter in the hands of an agent to whom he gave authority to adjust the annual sum to be paid as port dues. The agent at first estimated this source of revenue at $50.000. but at last $8700

Nothing further by way of proof of this affair
[illegible] more could have reasonably been expected of the
Sultan, received stolen goods, had for the Bombay Governor
demand the possession of Aden [illegible] indispensible acquisition for the
navigation of the Red sea, not in a communication with the Gov. General.

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To the fair minded, this royal receiver of stolen goods, than being
such no other crime was imputed to him, would seem to have been
sufficiently punished. — But the Sequel [illegible] to the mental view
of the Bombay Governor, [illegible] long [illegible] at the possession of
Aden as an indispensible acquisition to an
immediate navigation of the Red sea;
and in a letter to the Governor General

* See Wellsted's Arabia Vol 2. Chap 17.

At Calcutta after noticing the result of his "to the British flag by the
Sultan of Aden" [illegible] coolly asks permission "to take possession
of Cape Aden" — The reply of the Gov. Gen. advised the immediate
ment of its occupation as a valuable depot, harbor for shelter rather
than the proposed unwarranted measure. Yet a different con
duction appears to have been put upon it.

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(3) 197

(4) 197

[5] 197

(4) 198

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on receiving a bullet in the
sion to his brother Midshipman
to run round the deck "O Oh" Mr
nded (wounded) I have seen the
[illegible] of his [illegible]
[illegible] about [illegible] Spotted [illegible] 1847
[illegible] the Cleopatra with Capt

See post page

(52)

Artillery & Elder Commanded
by an Indian Tribe

a Chief of the Tionskibee tribe *

† The following is an official return of the Brass and Iron Ordnance captured.

In battery on carriages 1 brass 85 pounder — one brass 18 pounder
Dismounted by fire of the Squadron ——— " " 32 "
Dismounted ——— four Iron 18 pounders
" ——— two " 12 "
Thrown into sea by sailors 5 iron 9. — 5 iron 6, - 1 iron 4 & 5 iron 3 pou

Not in the battery, — five brass 89. — 6 iron 6 pounder & 1 iron four pounder
Total - 33 guns, — 3000 pounds of powder 1200 shot (85 to stone)
eighty-eight grape shot — two pigs of lead and 1444 matchlocks.

the island when I dispatched Lieut. Dobree, who had returned with two mates (Messrs Stewart and Windle) with a party of Seamen and Lieut. Ayles with the marines, amounting in all together to fifty, to land and take possession of it: this was gallantly accomplished, the party ascending the heights, spiking and dismounting the guns, taking the flag which had been flying from the tower and making prisoners of one hundred and thirty nine armed Arabs who were conducted from the island to the main land by the party and given over into the charge of Major Osborne. In an attempt to disarm the prisoners made by the military, they made a most formidable resistance and I regret to say that several lives were lost on both sides.

Mr Nesbitt, a midshipman of the Malabar was the only person hurt on board the squadron: and on the part of the Militia sixteen were killed and wounded most of them dangerously and one Sergeant has since died.

The enemy's guns were served badly and fired irregularly, they appearing to have most confidence in their matchlocks: and there can be no doubt that if it had not been for the total destruction of their defences by the squadron the troops would not have been able to have accomplished their landing without a very severe loss.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of armed men that defended the town but from what I can learn there must have been upwards of one thousand nor can I come at the exact number that were killed or wounded: twenty five dead bodies were found on the island of Seerah alone, several in the town, and at this moment there are twenty five wounded lying in the mosque amongst whom is the Sultan's nephew* who defended the island.†

xxxxxxx xxxxxxx xxxxxxx xxxxxxx

The old Sultan on information of the capture of the place made an apology to Captain Hennies, conveniently throwing the blame from his sons to the shoulders of his son Hamed. At the same time he expressed a desire for a reconciliation. Subsequently, in the early part of February the articles of pacification were signed by the Abdalee and other neighboring chiefs. To secure a continuance of the good will of the Futhalee chief the annual payment of three hundred and sixty dollars which he had received from Aden was guaranteed to him as were the $6700 annually to the Sultan of Lahej, whose share of $4491 was

further remitted as a token of good will.

Thus closed the novel operation of compelling an unwilling submission to covetous and illegal desires in which a hitherto friendly, though distant acquaintance has been forced to deed away his property by a perpetual lease. I have given as closely as a desirable brevity would allow the victor's official version of the exploit. We have the fairest side presented without doubt. Even then will the action meet with the approbation as done in accordance with those immutable principles of right which are highly esteemed and regarded by worthy and good men?-

Over Aden thenceforth has waved the meteor flag of Great Britain. But the inevitable [illegible] and hatred of the Arabs toward the "Foreigner" could not [illegible] long. After a short cessation hostilities were again commenced and on the night of November 11th an attack was made upon the Turkish wall by a body of four thousand men collected from the Abdalee, Futhaee and other neighboring tribes. Thereafter undisguised warfare was declared against the Frank usurpers, who in turn stopped the subsidies paid to the Abdalee and Futhaee Sultans and commenced repairing the fortifications about the town and its commanding positions. Engineers were sent from Bombay and an appropriation of £100.000 made for the purpose to put Aden in a condition of efficient defence.

(ll The English occupants still continued subjected to petty and annoying attacks and on the 20th May 1840 a body of five hundred who acted as advanced guard of four or five thousand Arabs succeeded in surprising the fort. They were repulsed by a vigorous fire though they succeeded in carrying away considerable plunder from the encampment near the wall. The cupidity and undisguised hostility of the Arabs and again found vent on the following 5th July when another attempt was made to regain the place. The attack was made as before early in the morning. So destructive a fire was opened upon them that the assailants were repulsed with a loss of one hundred and fifty of their number. Soon after a body of [illegible] who had incautiously advanced too far from their comrades were surrounded and taken prisoners. Their leader and his band immediately squatted on the ground but so soon as an attempt was made to disarm them they rushed furiously among the soldiers and fought with characteristic desperation and courage until their chief fell when upon seeing his body they fled to a neighboring hill. In ascending the hill they received three distinct rounds of musketry yet nothing daunted they returned and carried away all their wounded and dead except one Arab who was stunned by a blow and taken to the guard house. Here the Sul-

Another attack made 15 Aug 1846. - The Arab calling himself Sheik Smile came from Northern country abt Mecca proclaiming his power by divine inspiration to stop the Eng guns from firing and recapture Aden. - Thousands flocked to his standard to Ben Ahamed abt 8 miles from Aden where they encamped to wait the divine appointment of time. - Manned with waiting to-night of 15 Aug 1846 abt 400 took the task which their Prophet promised to keep off the firing no notice nor [illegible] was delayed but returned with loss of 26 men, in consequence of not awaiting the Prophets pleasure (as he said) - Smile waiting all who came to plunder & order to seperate from those who were in service of God he manning but the help of a few. All but abt 200 left the followers soon after by the Prophet by, his followers half starved. & was at Mocha at this time and surprised to find the implicit reliance that all Arabs & sensible too, had that Smile would take Aden frequent messengers arrived for the pretended with news that Aden had been taken on a Persian with hope of reward from Governor told that Aden taken, the Persians ears cut off. 1200 English killed & the Jews disgraced by having their locks cut off.

The new era of Prosden within that of the Anglo Arabian, which dawned with the so many pleasing [illegible] with the Sultan of Aden [illegible] To secure the strong hold of Arabia was one act [illegible] so conquer the prejudices and hostilities of its former masters proved not easy. Consequently up to the present day [illegible] = since then the Eng have been constantly harassed by [illegible] attacks from which may be argued the unwillingness of the Sultan and his people even to have transferred Aden to the English as these latter have always [illegible] and the little hope to be had from any very great social & moral influence of the English flag over this country on [illegible] adding Arabia to the civilized world. The first open hostility was exhibited on the

... is fought on S side of Camp ... another on E side ...

Pop, See Johns p-32 IV Journal

in Sudden silence, for upwards of an hour when an Abyssinian standing to his feet and drawing from his dress a small Hungarian or chart dispatch instantly marched out from their hundred soldiers before they could dispatch him at the point of the bayonet. The courage and desperate valor displayed by this prisoner is truly an indication of the strong feeling of the whole nation when I have again and to declared that their attacks shall not cease until the "Foreigners are driven from the soil."

Contrary to the strong feeling of the attack has of late been made. The utmost degree of alertness is necessary to derive nothing to regard the amount of the Europeans drawn from the interior consisting with disinclination tribes. It has therefore been deemed necessary to increase "the garrison from 500 to 1000 men, one fourth of whom are always European soldiers."

With the capture of Aden dawns a new era in history, that of the Anglo-Arabian. Much is anticipated from the influence of a stage of an Christian nation over Yemen and the people of South Africa. The increasing of its captains trade the Yemen trade in gums coffee and naval equipment in its harbor have not been equalled now more than ever. The precarious tenure by which the place is held; the endless disconnection authorities are sufficient to the supposition of darkness have covering the Yemen the individual in many that with this bogus Mandi on the shores of Yemen there is also concealed a bogus Kaiser and that it was the Italian Mahdi, it is to. The power of the Imam of Sana, Yemen the Sheikhs, Fadlee and other tribes are in harmonious against the present holders by persons in right and may get to be supported to restore Aden to Yemen from whom it has been wrested, intensely the confidence which arises will be increased of watching Aden will was over the capital of Arabia, and adding order to the civilized world.

Under the present masters of Aden its population has increased since 1839 from [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible] always [illegible] soldiers in the garrison [illegible] European soldiers in the [illegible] Jews, the Hindus are descendants of Arabs. Somalis are offspring of Arabs, All are permitted the worship of their different peculiar religious ceremonies on the English.

The Jews are poor but the most industrious portion of the community, They are [illegible] in every business in the town who offer encouragement to [illegible] and manner of [illegible] and insult upon the race of this race. [illegible]

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find employment in weaving and spinning coarse cloths suitable for their markets. Among the males who are well known and [illegible] are [illegible], coppersmiths, silversmiths, stonecutters, distillers and retailers of ardent spirits. Not unfrequently very handsome faces are seen among the females [illegible] very fair [illegible] remarked for their propriety of manner and stern morals but since the late occupation of Aden they have not retained that character. Their children are remarkably pretty and their [illegible] smile and sparkling eye [illegible] strange [illegible] their most [illegible] and [illegible].

A great change has been made in the ~~[illegible]~~ Bazaar that like" appearance of the inhabited part of the old taken by the English ~~houses but a hasty notice. It~~ consisted as it was of a few stone houses of two stories hanging loosely together: a few of the same but more substantial structures occupied by the Banians: ~~a few cottages of cajan and other light materials [illegible] Europeans [illegible] and a number [illegible] occupants [illegible]~~ ed [illegible] in the array and [illegible]. (2)

(3) Kept At the Steamer Point, so called [illegible] the West side of the Cape and some [illegible] miles from the Camp a few Banian cottages have been constructed [illegible] during the [illegible] season by the Europeans [illegible] It is the residence of the gentry, & all who can afford have a residence at both the Camp & point. The latter is the most desirable = Of late years Stone houses have been erected instead of cajan. & are built on the hills to catch the sea breeze — (5) ~~[illegible] a solid [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] coast.~~ Kept Large quantities of [illegible] are [illegible] at the Point.

The climate of Aden is thought healthy. The air is pure and elastic in some months although in others oppressively hot, yet it is generally considered to be more healthy than either at [illegible] or Muscat. In the winter months quite comfortable weather is experienced, the mercury seldom rising above 80° or 90° Fah. [illegible] April and May & June are the most unhealthy hot months frequently 120°. During June, July and August a dry wind called the Shumal blows from the West, bearing clouds of dust and sand. (6)

The water at Aden bears the reputation of being better than any other to be obtained on the Arabian coast east of Muscat. The wells number three hundred and are cut mostly through solid rock, these in connection with [illegible] [illegible] preservation [illegible] city has seen in [illegible] times. The wells now used in the city contain [illegible] water. The best [illegible]

(2) In 1847 many parts of the earlier surface had been laid old buildings removed & new rows of substantial houses erected & occupied by the Parsees as shops. The mutiny which in 1843 was quite in ruins had been rebuilt by subscription from the natives.

(1) Their complexion is yellowish & their same color, a cast of much they wear in curls on each temple

if claimed, they are not entitled to.

See p. 29, 30, 34 Journal.

beautiful red, mellow & white

The English are the Shes

a series of stone made for drainage, closed over rain which has occurred but twice in 1848 (07)

See p. 29 Journal

two churches built of cases & thatching, one Catholic & other Episcopal. On right of same road not far distant is an imposing Hindu temple has been erected, a Masonic lodge of Chunamed stone, & Amateur theatre at which soldiers perform for amusement.

~~At the front of Cape 1½ miles from the Camp~~ There is stationed in a regiment of Eng & another of Sepoys or native infantry & artillery marshalled by European officers. Their barracks are regularly arranged straw mat houses ~~on the~~ western side of the camp. Their officers being quartered near more comfortably, the Eng reg are quartered on the Eastern side with advantage of seabreeze. The native artillery are quartered on Southern side. Stone Barracks were commenced in 1845 but unfinished not being thought so healthy. Another corps of soldiers stationed at Eastern point of the Cape, which is fortified to meet hostile attacks from interior, Cannon here command the isthmus

(5) A fortress of picked stone is being built on the hill which will cause the removal of several expensive dwellings as coming in the line of the guns.

(6) Sleep is at night if obtained interrupted & restless and great annoyance ~~is caused~~ from being the hotel boarders dragging their beds from place to place around the hotel, from vale to hill to catch if possible a breath of air or a moments rest

I having not used to warm weather during

but 2 good showers for 10 years previous to 1846.

[illegible] water are in number and are [illegible] a short distance from the city. They fully answer the combined demands made upon them by a [illegible] [illegible] of cyclones [illegible] standing but little rain has fallen for five or six years and that at great intervals. April is the month for rain.

About eight miles from Aden is the tomb of the Sheik Osman, before spoken of, where is still standing a mosque and a well at water. The Mosque is formed by a double line of mud pillars or [illegible], within of an oblong [illegible] ornamented in its mode and raised about [illegible] feet from the ground. The floor is covered with mats and a few [illegible] offerings. The roof [illegible] and [illegible] from the ceiling [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] with rich eggs.

Lahedj before spoken of as the residence of the rich and avaricious Sultan Mohsin who died here in 1866 and eight is about twelve miles from Aden, to which a short distance from it is now in an advanced building a work of great appearance and cost. The town or part is [illegible] surface rock, which is covered with a concrete of lime sand and pebbles to the depth of a foot. The town of Lahedj contains [illegible] and [illegible] residences of the more [illegible] [illegible] construction worthy the name of a building. If not an income to accept [illegible] provide [illegible] from Aden the town and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the neighborhood of Aden [illegible] is not [illegible] in its imposition to a near approach. The [illegible] is [illegible] and the husbandman [illegible] broadcast [illegible] with an [illegible] of water, [illegible] [illegible] the plow used in Egypt and Nubia construction and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] depth, after planting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dhurra, Sesame, Cotton and [illegible] are gathered from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for market.

While at Aden I had occasion to visit Berbera, a small village seldom visited by Americans [illegible] on the [illegible] coast [illegible] the Somali [illegible]. It [illegible] and has for a long period enjoyed a name equal to its present reputation. In 1611 when [illegible] Middleton visited Aden he wrote "Berbera is a town right over on the Abyssinian side from whence they bring cattle and ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ provision with myrrh and incense and what else I could not learn till further information gotten." (1) The village contains at [illegible] thousand or more Cajan huts which are left vacant at least six months in the year. (2) In October it begins to teem with life and bustle through an accession of thousands of people of every nation, Indian and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] produce of their respective countries. Almost in a day the quiet of [illegible] [illegible] springs into [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] an Eastern bazaar with its many [illegible], creatures, tongues and [illegible] [illegible]. (3)

The principal traffic is in ~~slaves~~. Aden being so favorably situated for passing to and fro during the monsoons is enabled to [illegible] the larger part of the [illegible], [illegible] ivory, ebony, [illegible] mastic, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] quantities [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] trade, several hundred thousand dollars worth of gum arabic are purchased here annually for [illegible] markets.

(1) It was almost unknown to Europeans till 1826 when a Mauritius Brig was seized near there and part of the crew murdered. The Bombay Government sent an expedition against the town but through the intervention of Shumaka a chief, an arrangement was made by which the plundered property was to be returned in annual instalments.

2 - If we may except a dozen or two families who remain behind. Not a substantial edifice is found in the place save the small fort.

(3) an encampment of skin tents ~~are pitched~~, within whose 6 & 10 feet square enclosure ~~are collected~~ a dozen or more, skins for bedding, earthen cooking pots, a stone for pounding corn, & a wooden bowl for water complete the furniture. Arms spears, daggers ~~are~~ hang around the top. From Oct to March 7 to 10 thousand souls gather here. The Caravan having disposed of their merchandise "strike their tents & softly steal away," making room for others who make up its ever changing population.

(1) It is time to look around. The vessel has a poop deck like others, usually the forward half of which is occupied by 20 Lascar & Moorman passengers from Bombay with baggage & cooking utensils & rough cot frames closely slung in rows. On the main deck & forecastle are 50 or 60 Lascars, Sonallies, Arabs, Sonallis. Working, & lounging round the deck & among them 5 or 10 ~~Sonalis~~ Squatting on the deck is the carpenter holding a piece of wood between his toes while drawing the saw towards him instead of from, Clambering over bales & ~~(1) Just back on Aug 25. from Mitang go to Bedat~~ casks & reach the poop deck occupied by the Macedon, Marlem, & several Arab passengers lounging on catandals with cloth awnings over to protect from the sun, The Bedouins or Bedouin is seated comfortably in an armchair at the wheel behind the binnacle containing compass & hourglass & a string of leather pieces used which he moves at each turning of the glass. He is a careless fellow & reads letter while engrossed in conversation with those around.

See Carsque 64 639 Althaesenum
3 Valenciae 6 40 " "
3 Calti 64 644

I left Aden in a small boat of eighteen tons for Mocha thirty two men & seven women were on board as passengers. An exhorbitant price secured to my sole use the cuddy, 8 feet 7 and 4 in height, in which after disposing my baggage I found comfortable room for a mattress to be spread which proved a most valuable convenience during the voyage. The boat got under way early in the morning of the 20th July, 1840. After beating against a head current and offering sea for seven hours anchor was cast near Beerahahmed about 8 miles from Aden.

Here a meal was prepared by the crew. Willing under like circumstances to comply with the requisitions of necessity I took my place among the Arabs making one link in the living chain which circumscribed the dishes placed on the deck, & posted myself, so far as rebellious limbs permitted, in imitation of my Moslem companions, until a violent lurch of the boat suddenly altering my centre of gravity laid me at full length in dorso on the deck. My misfortune created much merriment and made me therefore careful against a repetition.

Fish with rice and curry composed the meal, which the company demolished with intelligent rapidity in the following fashion. Each individual thrust his hand into the dishes and seizing by fives the fragments the food abstracted, by a deft & quick precipitation the by no means dainty morsel between the distended jaws. I managed to secure my quota of the viands while adopting the Arab fashion, fingering, but their inconsistency called loudly for a more refined and favorable style of eating than the Balmy Bay of the East. The method of eating on board the passage for an evening meal was peculiar to the East. A jar was surrounded with brick work so as to form an oven, inside of this a fire was kept burning until the jar was well heated when the fire being removed, small cakes of dough were placed therein and soon baked.

At 7 P.M. another start was made and at 7 the next P.M. the boat came to anchor, much to the chagrin of the seasick passengers among whom I was, nearly in the same spot from whence we had taken our departure twenty-four hours before. At 10 o'clock we again got under way and soon after a violent storm accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning passed over. The little craft weathered the gale superbly, only now and then uttering a suppressed groan as the winds embrace her too closely or the waves fretted her sides too vehemently and drenched all on board with their spray. At 2 P.M. the

the day, we came to another cape at Ras Tomo, near which is the village called **Koraniyah**, having been three days from Aden, being a distance of forty miles, and having which time among many runaways the commander unexpectedly arrived at Aden bastinado'd and slave. - "Oh Yazd" - "Oh Yazd!" echoed all encouragement and merriment.

About 5 P.M. a delightful breeze springing up, anchoring, all was stow. Hardly had the stevedores been left when the crew lowered the sail, at the same time drawing attention to a brownish cloud just approaching from the horizon. I at first presumed it to be one of the clouds of sand which frequently are blown down from the deserts almost suffocating whomever is in adjacent quarter to blows. It however proved an immense swarm of locusts which as they passed over the vessel so darkened the air as for some moments to shut off all from the sky. These "daughters of heat" made a frightful noise with their wings in flying in which the tendings of the Arabs were completely deadened. This incident I mal occasion of and for the first time which realized the computation made by Little Paul of a count of these animals which was 300 yards long, 4 miles wide, 5 miles in the air and the time they are in passing swarm, containing not less than 168,608,563,200,000, which if formed into a heap would have exceeded more than a thousand and thirty-three the largest pyramid of Egypt or if marched in ranks a mile and a fourth wide would have reached within the plain. Locusts are fair eaten by the Arabs, boiled, dressed and alive. They are said to resemble in taste a shrimp.

Proceeding on our course till 8 P.M. we anchored during the night - and till next morning again sailing from the dark colored, cumbering clouds at Hell, made Bab-el-Mandeb Pass a barrier some 3 miles from shoal point is full not alone. The Bab-el-Mandeb through Bab-el-Mandeb Straits or the Gate of Mourning which is 18 miles wide at its entrance. We sailed all night with a fair breeze with C. Hell on the evil day of the leaving Aden anchored in Mocha harbor.

The Arabs manifested great joy on arrival by assembling on the quarterdeck where all time is cut as to a saint consecrated by one of their number, their beads measuring now bower repeatedly to the deck while they were muttering the nation with a cry "Oh Allah" as loud as the strength of their vocal organs permitted. This service was a customary thanksgiving to Allah for his merciful care over them during the perils of the voyage.

Speaking of P. Island it will be remembered that =

after beating about for 2 days - with light winds - during which nothing of interest but flock of Locusts on the morn of 3d day a Babel mandeb Peak a barren "dark colored crumbling tow" whose elevation is 500 ft above sea level — Passing through the Babel mandeb straits on the Arabian gate of mourning pointed by Babel mandeb Peak to Perim Island in a quarter of a mile distant in a quarter of a mile distant which Capt Kidd who in 1697 sailed from N.Y. in search of buccaneers - time pirate. In this sea of Edom and Kedah marvelous manner by Moors landed, we entered the Red sea called after the nickname of that pottage lover Esau, whose posterity and their gods were called after his name which was understood was translated from the Hebrew by the greeks into Erythra Thalassa — thence into Latin Mare Rubrum thence into Eng. Red Sea. While sailing for 18th time along this coast I had as fat fancies to notice the brown water they have, to be of an enough brown into the waters to discover any of those extensive coral reefs - such as said to be hecatombs of insects by Ehrenberg see next page

Pt is formed by Babel mandeb peak is Northward by Perim Island 1½ miles distant by again by the African Coast on So

Sandy and Red Sea

Fig. 13 Magnet Ch.

on day we came to anchor off a town at Arthony near a mount called **Koramarah**, having risen thence on a course giving a distance of forty miles. And every which time among many many more the continues unusual cries of joining Habingo & his band. "Oh Yazo!" - "Oh Yazo!" echoed all in amazement & mirth.

About 5 P.M. a delightful breeze springing up we weighed & it was when. Hardly had the stars been left when the crew towards the dawn at the same time drawing attention to a brownish cloud just approaching from the horizon. I at first presumed it to be one of the clouds of sand which frequently are blown down from the deserts almost suffocating whenever is undoubtedly overtaken in storms. However moved an immense swarm of locusts which as they passed over the vessel so darkened the air as for some moments to shut off all view of the sky. These "daughters of heat" made a frightful noise with their wings in flying, in which the sailors of the Arab's were completely drowned. It is incident & not unusual in the first-time which excites the wonderment made by Capt. Reid & Hall of a cloud of these animals which was 300 yards deep, 40 miles wide, 5 miles long & the sun was not seen by any vessel passing through. Containing not less than 168,608,563,200,000, which if formed into a heap would have exceeded more than a thousand and thirty-three times the largest pyramid of Egypt or if marched in ranks a mile and a fourth made would have reached round the globe. Locusts are often eaten by the Arabs, boiled, dried and alive. They are said to resemble in taste a dainty.

Proceeding on our course till 8 P.M. we reached upon the reef - and the vessel moving again during night the vessel at Wall made Bab-el-Mandeb Rock, a barren rock whose highest point is 200 feet above the level of the sea. Being through Bab-el-Mandeb Straits or the "Gate of Mourning" which is 18 miles wide at its entrance (at its narrowest channel) we had a fair wind all night & the next day we cast off & Wall on the 6th day after leaving Aden anchored in Mocha Harbor.

The Arabs manifested great joy on arrival by assembling on the quarter-deck which is all time the crew as to a saint worshipped in one of their number, their cards in unison from time to repeatedly to the music which they at intervals the nation with a cry "Oh Allah" in unity as the strength of their sacred organs "Yazo" this serenade was a customary thanksgiving to Allah for his on alone over them during the period of the voyage.

Speaking of P. Island it will be remembered that =

after beating about for 2 days - with light winds - during which nothing of interest - but flock of locustings on the morn of 3 day to Babel mandeb Peak a barren "dark colored crumbling stone" whose elevation is 800 ft above sea level — Passing through the Babel mandeb straits or the narrow gate of mourning pointed by Babel mandeb Peak to N. pt. and Perim Island ~~[illegible]~~ where ~~[illegible]~~ Capt Kidd who in 1697 sailed from N.Y. in a gallant ship called the adventure Galley, well armed & duly commissioned in search of the buccaneers that so infested the seas. & who during private business & trade on a cruise at the entrance of the red sea where he captured a rich Quedah merchantman named by Moors laudled on Perim Island, &

Sat somewhere at mention of Perim Island or Bales Key

Pt. in advantageous place in search of buccaneers - turned pirate, & the captured a rich Quedah merchantman named by Moors laudled, we entered the Red sea called after the nickname of that pottage lover Esau, whose posterity and they possessions were called after his name which amid perilous times ~~[illegible]~~ translated from the Hebrew by the greeks into Erythra Thalassa thence into Latin Mare Rubrum thence into Eng - Red Sea; While sailing for 1st hope along this coast I had as fat fancies to notice ~~the sum~~ with the glass, to see if enough down into the waters to discover any of those extensive coral reefs - such are said to be remembered in studying splendid map of S.E. see next page

84 is formed by Babelmandeb peak in Northward & Perim Island 1/2 miles distant & again by the African Coast on S. & westward abt 8 miles from South end of Perim (see 4).

4

ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα

Hence Latin "Mare Rubrum" & we the "Red Sea"

Many essays have been written relative to the origin of the name given to the Red Sea. An able discussion of the subject may be found in Prime's "Pyramids." This sea is in depth here nine and fifty fathoms and in width in some places ranging twelve, only four miles wide, & from the end of August to the end of May the monsoon blows through it from the south. The current is caused in the diminishing atmosphere in the tropics attracting the rest of the sea. The motion at Aden is steady at 3 miles an hour. The currents combining with the motion of the earth and air results in a North East wave in the Northern hemisphere and a South West wave in the Southern. In summer the wind is North & Northern, the latter from October to April. The large tides up to 30 feet are usually attended with natural rains with thunder and lightning. From some scientific information of the laws which make these winds are conjectured to be resultant of the Indian gulf, the Indian Ocean and China Sea.

The water of the Red Sea has a deep green color or opposite Mocha. Many visitors have written of the frequent phenomena of this sea with a diversity of causes. Separate causes for its separate aspects have been assigned for this splendid phenomena. As it undulates about the coast sides, currents, many have met a great of light electrical generated by friction has been suggested as a cause. As seen in calm weather upon the surface of the water it has been attributed to phosphorus acid combined in luminous bodies in the sea and the only bodies near the surface. As seen in other times it has been accounted for in luminous animalculae, mollusca, crustacea, zoophyta and other genera which are attracted to the surface by the secretion or action of the weather.

In various places along the shore at the bottom of the sea, especially in the Northern portions there are extensive reefs of coral which seen in clear weather gives to the bottom the appearance of a flower dial, map of Canada, made up of green meadows and fields and black forests through which meandering meriberlers of the big side of some intricate lines. From these phosphorescent tides waters have been called in Arabic "Bahr Soof" or sea of green weeds. The water has a deep green color off Mocha

~~Down in this sea, strange sight~~

~~the many-hued spirit sleeps~~
~~their coral branches in the tide~~
~~and shells of green weed wave in the~~

Many days have been written relative to the origin of the name given to the Red Sea. An active discussion of the subject may be found in Pliny's "Natural History." This sea is in length from one hundred and fifty leagues and in breadth from twenty to twenty-five miles, from that it must, at some months of the year from the end of August to the end of May the monsoon blows from the S.E. to the N.E. The monsoon is varied in its direction by the diminishing and increasing influence of an tropic influence. The heat of the sun, the motion of these steady winds and tides combining with the elevation of the earth causes and results in a West East wind in the Northern hemisphere and a South West wind in the Southern. As soon as the April to October, the latter from October to April. The larger number of the ships usually sailed with moderate winds with storms of thunder and lightning from some degree of heat of the land in which these winds are conveyed to the mouth of the Indian gulf, the Indian Ocean and Chinese Sea.

The water of the Red Sea is of a deep green color or the opposite Mocha. Many writers have written of the frequent phosphorescence of this sea and a diversity of causes, separate ones for its separate aspects, have been assigned for this splendid phenomenon. As it undulates about the vessel's side, coming down into a crest of light electricity generated by friction has been suggested as a cause. As seen in a calm weather upon the surface of the water it has been attributed to phosphoric acid contained in living bodies in the sea and the acid, bodies near the surface. As seen in other forms it has been accounted for in gelatinous animalcular, mollusca, crustacea, zoophyta and other genera which are attracted to the surface by the peculiar condition of the weather.

In various places along the shore at the bottom of the sea, especially in the Northern portion there are extensive reefs of coral which seem in clear weather gives to the bottom the appearance of an African desert, map of landscape made up of green meadows and fields and thick forests through which roam marauding marauders of the tribe of Scemi in Periods time. From these phosphorescent waters have been called in Arabic "Bahr Soof" or sea of green weeds. The water near a deep green color of Mocha

~~Sailing this river changing deep~~

The many a rude spirit steep
Their crest frowning in the region
In sight of Sinai mark where Moses

Several small reefs now obstruct the entrance to its harbor attended with some danger. Three or four years since the Port Blanco of Latin was fire marked and with marks of her range that.

Aden harbor is open to the sea without shelter saving that afforded on a sand bank forming its eastern side which breaks the force of the sea during the south monsoon. The town is situated in Latitude 13° 20' N. and Longitude 45° 24' E. and is about forty miles N.N.W. from the Straits of Babel-Mandeb and one hundred and fifty miles by sea or three days journey in sailing from Aden. The two points, even during hard two thirds of a mile and running inward make the harbor a horseshoe form. It depth is from three to six fathoms. Upon the narrow extremities of the two points are fortifications called the Crater and Sira forts mounting sixteen or eighteen guns. Thence towards the Straits, as these points ~~[illegible]~~ increase in height, are easily distinguished. ~~[illegible]~~

A quarrel has originated in some misunderstanding with the English against the Aden. A first attack was unsuccessful during which a party of marines and Sepoys landed with the impression that one of the forts was deserted. The use of the native ammunition and the entire detachment were cut to pieces. A blockade was put upon the harbor until reinforcements arrived from Bombay when the fortifications were completely demolished. They have since been rebuilt.

The ship moored being some distance from the city, the officers of foreign vessels usually take advantage of some procuring a boat, or steward to the vessel with from miles and captains of the express of mail demand. On landing an American is first conducted to the house of the Dolar or Governor by an escort sent by his Honor. ~~[illegible]~~ usually employs six or more horses led by servants and several dromedaries with kettle drums and a large crowd of boatsmen. The Captain follows on foot and is expected to pay for the escort as well as for a bullock which is sent on board the vessel soon after arrival. The whole demand amounts to twenty five or thirty dollars.

See Valentia 3d Vol, 2 good plates. on B.F. Fabens Cut.

" Parsons travels 60 & 63 & Altas.

(1) Sunny Haya Falls rique at Mocha from 1809 to 1812. - A capt of an inglesia man of war took an Arab Nakoda of his blame at his own house & Haya sent for him to know why he took the law into his own hands - The Capt answered by spitting towards the messenger, Haya sent soldiers who robbed the Capt & killed most his guards - The Capt on his arrival at Bombay complained to Government who sent seven vessels to Mocha when they battered down the S. fort. The rig demanded & damage & plunder the town suppose the work fort deserted Senta boat with one white & 12 Lascars to take Hoffman, - They were surprised & their heads carried to the Gov.

They were again destroyed in 1820 by a Russian of E India Company.

1822

We landed in the pier abt ½ mile westward from the walls; having traversed it passed through the arched sea gate called Bab S Bahr. See 34-5 Geo Journal, i am here reminded of an old custom which many of our townsmen who have traded at Mocha in the early part of this aut century - that the Arabic Capts were on landing conducted to the new house of Dola or Gov &c.

Hullo here's old Mocha back! p 38 last -

(Valentia thinks the celebrated ancient Mark of Moosa was probably here) breadth 20 miles inland
9B70.

(4) ✝ ~~Lead~~ Brass by fisherman by occupation. ✝ Keeps a coffee house

✝ Niebuhr's Travels.

=(5) a tomb erected to his memory on spot where his fishing hut stood formerly on the beach but water now does flow within quarter of mile of the spot. When the Bedoweens in 1383 took the place the Sheriff of Cairo caused his tomb to be destroyed because the people worshipped Shiek Shoadeh more than God & have frequently been under mens this spot perform their short devotions.

See p 35 & 6 new journal,

The signification of the word Mocha is according to Bruce "a Prison." - an appellation extremely [illegible] as vessels are sometimes detained in its harbour several [illegible] - Wellsted - [illegible]

In the year 1832 Turkey vex'd Mass and Yemen Aga the one a Georgian by birth & commanding the Cavalry in service of Pasha of Egypt & the other an Albanian general of Infantry, made a demand on Kourshid Bey the Gov. of Mocha for 20 months arrears of pay at the same time urging the claims of their soldiers who had served with them for a time [illegible] Porte, were 500 or 600 foreigners [illegible]

Allah Huwakabar! Allah ellá hillálha Mahomed is sed Allah sool Allah allah hée musallum. Allah Huwakabar bismillá árahaman Arahéem. Alhumdoolillah rubilla alinsêene arahámán arahéem mallikee yomedéen yía Kanabádu wyéyá ka-anustáeem á hadeena rassaratal moostakeem seratálatheena anáamtaallaheme ryéeneel mattoubee allahim walla thaalesse. Alayea-edoo almoobarek-ûoo assallewatoo attayeatoo lelilee sallamoo, Allaeka jukánáboo marahomatál allahee wabáráka tákoo assallamoo allaená mahalla abhadála sáálhane ashadoo alla ella ha ollahla ashadoo anna Mahomed arrasoolálla alla hoona salla allah Mahomed mállá. Allah Mahomed cumásálátá allah Abrahéem na allah allah Abrahéem mabaráká allah Mahomed málla alla Mahomed kumná bure akátá allah Abrahéem mállá allah Abrahéem fille allamêen enaka hamadeen Maggéed. -

Amêen.

His Body. Said Abdallah drew his dagger in defence & exclaimed "Ana abee Mahámed" I am the father of Mahamed (I am the father of such & such an one is expression used in many Arab families often taking the name of a daughter) but receiving another shot he fell dead the powerful & brave chief his wrathy assassin. Said Abdallah Grabe was murdered on night of Meteric Shower in 82 - The Arabs at Mocha are ignorant (numerous intermarriages with the English tribe) Sir Henry Middleton "prisoner" was detained here for a considerable time. The plague was there [illegible] in 1708 there was a Dutch factory here & an agent was established by Monsieur [illegible]

(Valentia thinks the celebrated ancient Mart of Moosa was prob. here) (visit 20 miles inland)
JB70.

(4) ~~Good~~ Poor by fisherman by occupation. & kept a coffee house

× Nabulus Travels.

×[5] a tomb erected to his memory on spot where his fishing hut stood formerly on the beach but water now dont flow within quarter of mile of the spot. When the Bedowees in 1383 took the place the Sheik of Caused his tomb to be destroyed because the people worshipped Sheik Shoadeh more than God & have frequently been made mad this spot perform their short devotions

See p. 35 & 36 new journal,

The signification of the word Mocha is according to Bruce "a Prison." - an appellative extended [illegible] as rascals are sometimes detained in its Harbor [illegible]

[illegible] – Mellsleet – [illegible] [illegible]

In year 1832 Turkey ben al Mass and Yemen Aga the one a Georgian by birth commanding the Cavalry in service of the Pasha of Egypt, the other an Albanian general of Infantry, made a demand on Kourshid Bey the Governor of Mecca for 20 months arrears of pay at the same time urging the claims of their soldiers who had served with them for a similar period, among the latter were 500 or 600 Albanians. The Kourshid Bey unable to satisfy their demands without permission referred them to the Pasha by whom he was directed to [illegible]

Prayers and [illegible] as before is customary in Eastern Arabia but differs in some respects from that used at Mocha, the main Arabic language being somewhat different.

This formal Prayer the [illegible]

The males, for females are not allowed to frequent the public, receive but little religious education, but to do not attend the church for prayer access to the [illegible] hours [illegible], spread mats and kneeling on them pray with their faces towards Mecca. Should a Mohammedan be surprised in his Shop by the call to prayer he holds it for present purposes of prayer his sanctuary.

The moslem Sabbath is on Friday of each week, a reason for which has been assigned that they would not adopt the Christian [illegible] in the observance of the [illegible]. All business is thrown aside and all whose health may not permit are expected to assemble with the governor in the Mosques where such ceremonies [illegible]

[illegible] of such an one is expressed [illegible] name of a daughter.) but receiving another shot fell dead by his swarthy assassin. Said Abdallah Grabb was murdered on night of Meteoric Shower in 82 – The Arabs at Mocha were ignorant [illegible] the prisoner and detained him for a considerable time. The village was then of some importance as a mart in [illegible] Egypt. In 1708 there was a Dutch factory here and another was established by Monsieur [illegible]

(Valentia thinks the celebrated ancient Mark of (Moosa was prob here)
Israel 20 miles inland
9B70.

(4) ~~Was~~ Was a fisherman by occupation & Kept a coffee house

× Nabulus Travels.

≠ A tomb erected to his memory on spot where his fishing hut stood formerly on the beach but water now dont flow within quarter of mile of the spot. When the Bedoweens in 1383 took the place the Sheiff caused his tomb to be destroyed because the people worshipped it more than God & have frequently been invited near this spot perform their short devotions.

See p 3546 Newfoundl.

The signification of the word Mocha is according to Bruce "a Prison. - an appellation sometimes bestowed as rescals are sometimes detained in its Harbor seaport by the [illegible]

[illegible] - Mellstet - [illegible]

In year 1832 Turkey ben al Mass and Yemen Aga the one a Georgian by birth & commanding the cavalry & the other an Albanian general of Infantry in service of Pasha of Egypt, made a demand on Kourshid Bey the Governor of Mocha for 20 months arrears of pay at the same time urging the claims of their soldiers who had served with them for a similar period, among the latter were 500 or 600 Albanians ~~the~~ Kourshid Bey unable to satisfy their demands without permission referred them to the Pasha by whom he was directed to temporise with them until he could send them to Cairo. The messenger was seized with the despatches and the rebels finding they had already gone too far to recede came at once to resolution of seizing the treasure & Soldiers & Mocha & paying themselves, - Having taken possession of the Pasha's ships then in port & sloops in Mocha Turkey ben al Mass sailed for Hodeida & Zebeed in Yemen, he then took a fight of 20 days took the place, He then took Said Abdallah Grabe Sheriff of Zebeed Hodeida & Mocha to Hodeida such place they took without much fighting Said Abdallah was confined 3 days & then allowed to go out of imprisonment with the promise of life & comfort from the Turks (see Robert and) The same evening invited by 3 leading Arabs to walk he accepted the fatal invite & had not gone far when Zenáár Aga a Turk drew his pistol & shot him from behind the ball passed through his body. Said Abdallah drew his dagger in defence & exclaimed "Ana Abou Maháméd" I am the father of Mahamed (I am the father of such & such an one is expression used in many angly often taking the name of a daughter.) but receiving another shot fell dead by the powerful & brave chief his deadly assassin. Said Abdallah Grabe was murdered on night of Meteoric Shower in 32 - The Arabs at Mocha were ignorant (time over) "intercourse with the English took Sir Henry Middle ton prisoner and detained him for a considerable time. The Kings was then of some importance but now it is worse than [illegible] Egypt. In 1708 there was a Dutch factory here and another was established by Monsieur

(Valentia thinks the celebrated ancient Mart of Moosa was prob. here)
that 20 miles inland
9B70.

(4) by ~~trade~~ trade of fisherman & occupation & kept a coffee house

* Nabulus Travels.

*(5) a tomb erected to his memory on spot where his fishing hut stood formerly on the beach but water now dont flow within quarter of mile of the spot. When the Bedoweens in 1383 took the place the Sheik of Cassed his tomb to be destroyed because the people worshipped Sheik Shoadeh more than God & have frequently been made mad this spot perform their short devotions

See p 35 & 6 new journal,

of his death at the time, some ~~that~~ the world mass-
to an end. Thus that some great King was dead &
on getting the news of his death 3 days after attrib-
uted the slaver to the accident of his death.
Turkie Bey al Mats then sailed for Mocha wch he took
possession of & fortified. There he remained defying Pasha
& his government, was marked by now infinitely cruelty & tyranny (Nigas)
a year ~~&~~ when Cutler sent a naval force & destroyed his
ships & some months after ~~the~~ Arabian Bedouins, lured by
the Pasha stormed & retook the town of Mocha, killing the
Turks mostly & driving them into the sea. Turkey threw
himself forcibly into a boat without oars or sails & was floating to sea
wch was saved by boat from Engl. & Cs pressed Tigris then in harbor
the after ment, to India (then to Syria & was gov of Bagdad.3)

(3)

6. He ordered the Dowlah of Walid Tobid who wished his march to have
his brains fried out by putting red hot copper cap on. Speculating

(Valentia thinks the celebrated ancient Mark of Moosa was probably here)
Israelite 20 miles inland
9.B.70.

(4) ✱ ~~[illegible]~~ by fisherman by occupation. ✱ Keeps a coffee house

✱ Nabulus Travels.

✱ [1] a tomb erected to his memory on spot where his fishing hut stood formerly on the beach but water now does flow within quarter of mile of the spot. When the Bedoweens in 1383 took the place the Sheiff caused his tomb to be destroyed because the people worshipped Shiik Shoadeh more than God & have frequently been made mad this spot perform their short devotions.

See p 35 & 36 new journal,

The signification of the word Mocha is according to Bruce "a Prison." - an appellation extremely applicable as vessels are sometimes detained in its Bay for several months by the Monsoons.

Mocha "is not an ancient city and may date its origin not further back than four centuries. For its early history resort may be had only to Arabian historians whose style is generally so mapped in marvels and romances as at least to throw a doubt over their relations. Then [illegible] the origin of Mocha and many of the neighboring towns to a Saint, the celebrated Shiek Schaddah, who having acquired a great reputation and many followers about him settled here (4) A Ship from India and proceeded to Jedda anchored near this settlement and, [illegible] in dispute by land. The Shiek ordered their presence before him and regaled them with coffee, a beverage until then unknown to them. The Captain of the vessel had been detained by sickness on board. This being told to the Shiek he prescribed coffee as a sanative and sent some to the Captain by the returning crew. The prescription proving worthy, confidence was made with the natives with whom the Captain bartered most of his cargo for coffee and spices for home. The rareness and novelty, disposed most of the articles induced successive voyages and established the lucrative commerce of Mocha. The holy Shiek's reputation was centered among his people who at his demise erected an elegant Mosque to his memory outside the present city where its remains still rest. A mole and mosque the gates of the city bear his name which will ever be remembered and venerated as long as Mocha shall be peopled. (5) "Two [illegible] reign [illegible] knew anything of it till the Portuguese conquered the Portuguese in India, [illegible] the red sea to navies of Europe. The 1st entered it in 1517 [illegible]

Mocha continued under the Portuguese under the famed Don Alfonzo Albuquerque [illegible] "with infinite [illegible] and with Alfonzo in [illegible] 3-13 [illegible] in 1538 [illegible] Mocha found at [illegible] the mole of a Turk and under the same government it is supposed to have remained till 1600 when the English under Alexander Sharpey first visited the Red Sea. It was then under the authority of a Turkish governor whose successor the most year into affecting hostilities with the English took Sir Henry Middleton a prisoner and detained him for a considerable time. The village was then of some importance as a mart in [illegible] Indian and Egyptian [illegible] the produce of [illegible] In 1708 there was a Dutch factory here and a Dutch [illegible] was established by Monsieur

de La Marville for his counterman." [illegible] remains in good order

On Friday this date anno 1738 the English "Company" "as they" were here when the French boundaries [illegible] to obtain payments of a debt of 8,000 rupees due the French East India Company. (1)

~~Early~~ In the year 1832 (2) ~~the city capitulated to the troops of a Turkish rebel against the~~ Pasha of Egypt, ~~Ibrahim~~ ~~who had all Arabs by name,~~ ~~this government was marked by the most unlimited cruelty and tyranny.~~ ~~Before the close of the year~~ ~~the~~ Bedouins made an endeavour to ~~break the city~~ which had a successful though dangerous issue. ~~Ibrahim Arabs was driven to this refuge in hard a British vessel then lying~~ in the harbor in which with a few surviving Turks he sailed to Bombay and eventually reached Constantinople. The attack by the Bedouins here plunder they supposed no resistance to pass unpaid by death and for several weeks the numerous dead remained unburied in the place of their destruction. Every [illegible] was stopped and confined three days until the departure of the marauders when the men were liberated, some of the females sold and the rest carried into the country as a beast and passed off from [illegible]. The Banian traders lost the whole of their property. Some of it they had secreted in the ground with the hope that it might escape the numerous eye and grasp of the Bedouins; but it was discovered by the detail made of sprinkling the earth with water which was carry down in by the lately disturbed earth and further search in such places was at once commenced and in most cases amply repaid. (3) In the sacking of the place the greatest valour and patriotism was displayed by the dependant citizens, and many incidents illustrative thereof were related.

Several hundred Bedouins having been entered by promise of treasure into the ~~[illegible]~~ house, a resolute Turk fired a pistol into the powder magazine beneath the building and sent his brave soul and the wholesome titude in leading ~~three~~ 50 or ~~four~~ 60 Turks into that Shop which known the making. The massacre of every Turk to be discovered immediately followed.

An Arab merchant defended his abode for two days after the town was taken, [illegible] assistants lying beneath the deadly fire of his matchlock and another was on the point of [illegible] in the number when he was shot down by a chief who had entered the dwelling through a back window

The city is now under the administration of the Sherif Mecca (who generally through a deputy rents it from year to year for a sum of money to Sheiks of Sana as with Emin &c.)

(3) p 66 Sohn –

(B) The Pasha hired the Ali Bin Magattias, and Bellowens a formidable band of inland Arabs to depose Turkie Bin el Nass. Mid fierce & fearless of death they took the place in 3 hours, mounting the walls over piles of their own dead. It is said each one bought his burial cloth with them. – The remaining Turkish troops were induced to leave the place in 12 days, Turkie then himself for 2 days with a boat without oars or sails & was floating out to sea when saved by a boat from E I Co's Ship Tigris then in harbor &c.

(4) & became governor of Bagdad (?) see if possible

(5) a friend Sheik Abdallah Emam told me he was on a visit to a friend Abdalcardi & hearing of the plunder he removed a valuable emerald ring from his finger & hung it on a nail in the wall, after the Bedowens left the place he then found it & it was the only thing of value he saved, he means it now 1847.

(6) after a few weeks the Bedowens retired and the Pasha gave the place to the Sheriff of Mecca (who now rents it to Sheriff of Sana (Sanna))

9 300	300 – 31
7500	250 – 30
8250	250 – 33
10.325	300 – 34 75
2880	90 – 32
38.255	1190 bales cost $38.255 –

25 50
75 00
1150
82 50

7426
1190
6236

Between April 1st & Aug 49 –

7426 bales – $221.822
305 — 38.255
37130 — $183.567
32278
2269490 lbs
1132 tons at cost of

6236 bales
305
31180
18708
80
2 | 190 14
951

Between April 1st & Aug 49 –

de La Marseille for his counter man. "Wot, the gi this date was 1,38 the English" [illegible] "as" "it telling as" delivers it that [illegible] "Hoolock" [illegible] "prof de Observere" Man go before him when both relate their story however trivial they may be – of a business dispute occurs the Gov refers it to a [illegible] merchants as referee

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The Arab & Indian people are the principal merchants & carry on mucha trade with Bombay (84) Calcutta, Pulo Penang usually leave Mocha

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(84)

(10) In April 1848 – just previous to occupation of Mocha by the Turks the Merchants were imprisoned until they gave up their money for them – several merchants who escaped to Aden have returned since the Turks have held possession – Most of principal merchants are natives of Hadramawt or S Arabia by extraction but better Bombay men

The city is now under the administration of the Imam of Suna, who governs through a Sala ~~governor~~ generally selected from such favorite slaves as are supposed from an intimacy with him to have acquired a strong and faithful attachment. His inferior officers are also thus selected with little regard to capacity or honesty to that not unfrequently are both traders and the Imam most-usually cheated. Governed by the rules and penalties of the Koran in administering the law, he is invested with an extended authority in his capacity of rewarding or condemning judge in all instances of merit or punishment.

Taken from Caine by Liberville Houssein in July 1845

Slaves can be removed at will

(1)

The trade of Ulacha has very perceptibly diminished from that of former Governors land. d. ~~The frequent changes of its Governor it [illegible]~~ -a. Their

.. De La Marveille "for his countryman!" mainly 1720 Bet. the 9 this date and 1738 the English "embassy" ar[illegible] "as [illegible] telling as [illegible] drives it that French bombarder to [illegible] nor de Marwore them go before him when both relate their stories however ~~trivial~~ they may be — If a business dispute occurs the Gov refers it to one or two of the head merchants as referee

uk au

Criminal [illegible]he

John
~~The~~ Arabs of Surat people are the principal merchants & carry on ~~much trade~~ with (84) Bombay, Calcutta, per & [illegible] Persian gulph [illegible] usually leave Mocha from 15 mid of Aug to 15 mid of Sept — making one voyage yearly ~~going~~ & returning with favorable monsoons — ie, — abt Jany 1½ to Mar 30. — Exports to these places in Coffee Senna, Hides, Skins, Koke, — Abyssinian produce as arabic, myrrh & other gums, & gold ivory civet & ~~c from Massowah & Sonakem~~. ~~taking~~ in Returns are taken from Bombay & Calcutta rice & iron lead hardware raw cotton and cottons of British manufac &c. — ~~taking~~ from ~~Persian~~ gulph ~~& Surat~~, dates & tobacco, ~~from former~~ and silks & cloths from Surat. — See [11]

Coffee Senna Hides Skins & gums are chief articles taken by American for wch generally given in part exchange American Cottons wch introduced in 1832 are esteemed where they have been introduced in these parts & always superceeded British manufac it being stouter & better undergoing the ruinous process of dying among the Arabs as follows — before dying divided into pieces 2 fathoms long — then dipt in solution of indigo — & after in one of Arabic gum, then dried in sun, then spread over smooth log on opposite sides of which sits a man who beats the tattoo with great muscular force till the glazing is drawn to the surface — These being ravelled at end 3 or 4 inches deep are folded & ready for Bedoween markets where with waistcoat of same material they constitute the Bedoween dress. — 800 to a thousand bales of American Cotton are ~~disposed~~ of here annually, — though but ~~very~~ quite small imports now made on such import that ~~being more than demand~~,

Till within few years most of gums for America were got at Mocha but since 1844. the Chief produce of Berbera, ~~Boolhau~~ Boolhua & Zeyla is carried to Aden & thence to America & other places,
Senna see p 51 ~~[illegible]~~ & Skins

The city is now under the administration of the Imam of Sana, who governs through a Dola ~~governor~~ generally selected from such favorite slaves as are supposed from an intimacy with him to have acquired a strong and faithful attachment. Slave officers are also thus selected with little regard to capacity or honesty to whom not unfrequently are left traders and the Imam most usually cheated. Governed by the rules and penalties of the Koran in administering the law, he is invested with an extended authority in his capacity of rewarding or condemning judge in all instances of merit or punishment.

(11)

The trade of Mocha has perceptibly diminished from that of former days. The frequent changes of its Governors have done much to lessen its importance. Their usual policy has been to secure at wholesale all available profit which their successors equally hostile never fail to impose in multiplied taxes on the people. The natural consequence of such exactions has been to drive many of its wealthiest merchants from the scene of their forefathers birth. (10)

Its trade with Bombay and other Indian ports is chiefly in coffee, dates, gums myrrh and arabic, olibanum which is brought from the Pipsolete coast, sheep and goat skins. (11) Many rhinoceros horns are brought from Abyssinia for manufacture into cups and knives. They are made the horns of other animals in that way are solid and without marrow. The hides of the same animal are in demand for shields impervious to the strokes of a sword and much in use with the Arabs. ~~Other~~ is, ~~Sencatinas~~, Cutlery, usatochida, tom, (Cupid Sentinas), ~~Metals for these articles, tribute~~, Salaap, ~~Sal~~ ~~Soupa~~ ~~Pearl Oil Jelly~~ Buffalo hides, ~~tortoise~~ shell, Cobbles ~~vaults~~ ~~tea~~ ~~horses may be~~ Gunny other articles may be obtained here.

See (2)

It is hardly possible to ascertain the quantity of coffee raised in Arabia. Some estimate the export is equal to ten thousand ~~bales~~ ~~of 3 cwts~~ (Some estimate 10,000 cwts from Arabian ports) ~~(Gunny bags 2 cwt 1 qr 24 lbs, 2 cwt 1 qr 24 lbs per bale, each 8 yds, 2 cwt 1 qr 24 lbs per bale, each 8 yds)~~ ~~(Mocha Gunny sells for 18 R)~~ ~~dollars per bale~~ annual ~~pounds cash value~~ ~~(Gunny bags 2 cwt 1 qr 24 lbs per bale, each 8 yds)~~ ~~dollars per bale~~. Of the above named quantity the ~~three~~ or ~~four~~ American vessels which now trade here take more than one half. Just previous to 1803 an annual amount of sixteen thousand bales was sent by land to India and thence by caravans to Constantinople or by sea to Suez across Egypt to Alexandria whence it found its way over Europe. The quantity sent in this direction was diminished by a favorable trade opened by American vessels

Trade with America commenced in 1800 by Salem vessels.

sels from Salem in 1803. Competition soon raised the value of coffee and in 1805 so great was the demand that eleven American vessels were in port at one time waiting for cargoes. At this period coffee was worth over fifty dollars the bale. Until the year 1822, at which time Mocha was paying an annual tribute of one thousand bales of coffee to the Pacha of Egypt no direct trade had been carried on between Mocha and Europe by sea except by American vessels which purchased almost exclusively with specie. The trade fluctuated with the demand. Some years fourteen or fifteen vessels of two hundred to five hundred tons procured cargoes at Mocha but one or two.

(9) Mocha coffee the world over has acquired a reputation as the most excellent and expensive coffee cultivated. It grows from a low tree 16 or 18 feet high the stem of which is upright and covered with a light brown bark, the branches grow horizontally opposite and crossing each other. The leaves also grow on opposite sides of the branches and when full grown are four or five inches long and half as broad in the middle. The flowers are all white followed by a green, then red berry which contains two beans. When ripe they may be shaken from the tree. There is but one crop in a year which is gathered in the months of January and February. When gathered the coffee is spread on the house tops or on the pounding floors covered with a composite of clay and cows manure which is invaluable for this purpose being an infallible preservative against the destructive effects of vermin. A further peculiar use of cow dung is observed among the Hindoos whose tilly houseswives mix cow dung with water and sprinkle the rooms and verandals. Thus purifying them in her idea of things. Coffee dried on cow dung floors has a yellow hue from imparting to it, Annas and Finia coffee is dried in this way and is in better estimation than such as may be dried on the ground and retaining its green color. While being dried it is frequently moistened to shun the coke or slag which is always seperated before packing.

Large quantities arrive at Mocha from March to the last of July from the coffee districts within twenty days journey from Mocha. Camels are employed in its transportation, each of which bears two sacks of two or three hundred pounds each. Fifty or more of these are tied together, the head of each to the tail of his predecessor, thus arranged but a small number of drivers are required for a caravan of

Since 1832 on decline in trade ~~[illegible] increasing competition [illegible] countries [illegible]~~ Coffee good

(1) In 1837. - abt ~~29000~~ bales shipped from Mocha ~~Hodeida~~ & Loheiha; In 1847 - exports only 8000 - In american trade where formerly paid cash for whole cargoes now strive to get as much cash & as little produce of the county (except skins) in return for our imports. (For exports of Coffee to America from Mocha for years 1842 to '48 see New Journal appendix to.) ~~(See p 320 Felts annals for loss of [illegible] fate of Capt Orne at Mocha)~~ - -

Roberts says - "1833 expts annually of coffee abt 8000 bales 305 lbs each at $29 to $32 a bale. =

See p 52 N Journal."

The Arabs give no credit and receive ~~no~~ interest for money loaned.

(5) * Note - Spanish dollars pass with no objection, American dollars will not pass. - The Mocha dollar is merely nominal, the principal currency being ~~[illegible]~~ German crowns free from holes & flaws of the value of Spanish dollars, - piastres half piastres - 25 & 27 to a doll - ^ ~~Comasses~~ vary in value as the edicts of the Imam require. Their value one day may be put down as 175 to a dollar and on the day following three times as many may be required to make up the same value. = ~~The Arabs give~~ Venetian sequins & dubloons are among gold coins

The whole property of some wealthy Arabs is invested in large date plantations they being said in common speech to be worth so many date trees. The appearance of these

p. The Turks have a collector who levies duty

magazines for storing wh are rented by

[illegible] rely sombre and stately and a [illegible] g) walk cannot be enjoyed than

[illegible] ps of lovely date trees bending [illegible] guidly their leaf-crowned heads [illegible] tiful maids when sleep descending [illegible] urs them to [illegible] silken beds."

~~Date~~

[illegible] e female, date ~~palm~~ trees ^ (ale glmus) distinguished [illegible] culiar color and shape of their ~~[illegible] practised mode of propagating [illegible] the male blooms into the blossoms [illegible] or more [illegible] trees are seen the [illegible] (from which the fecundating dust is carried on the wind to the ovaries of the female tree)~~ (4). The fruit ~~ripens in June and July~~ When ^ the fruit ripens it, it assumes ~~an~~ and from ~~[illegible]~~ its resemblance to the finger from dactylus derivation ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] parent and yellowish [illegible] few days before wholly [illegible] to taste at this time is sweet potato or raw chestnut. A fruit [illegible] ers growing ~~in large~~ from the crown of beneath the noble spreading evergreen [illegible] of large [illegible] each [illegible] which [illegible] ^ [illegible] [illegible] nds. When the fruit [illegible] ts are collected and [illegible] and insects. When the [illegible] to baskets made of the [illegible] themselves without fur [illegible] merican markets,"

The flowers heavily cristellate flowers of 1st staminate flowers male Then 2 days are cultivated together, & the designs of nature not being carried out the dates have not the usual size and are wrinkled in some plantations rather than places

All coffee ^ from ~~from~~ the country must be delivered at custom house (1) where Governor appears to inspect every day but Friday (In July 49) attached to the walls surrounding the custom house are [illegible] the merchants.

(1) Tamarind Cleaners by trade, who appoint a Boy to whom each pay two comances per day
See p 50 Journal for account of Coffee-roasting — Semna & trade of Place

(1) Coffee is used by all classes as a drink = Semna Koke is a much esteemed drink among the rich made of high priced shells of best coffee;

(2) Coffee & Koke
If can at all times be obtained at the coffee shops much frequented
for the purpose at about ½ cent a cup. Looking nearly a small
oranges grow across in pairs, opposite each other, the leaves also grow on opposite sides of the branches
and when full grown are as broad in the middle. The berries are green, then red, then black, when ripe they are
There is but one crop in a year in the
months of January and
coffee is spread on the house floors
covered with a composite of
which is invaluable for this use
preservative against the
A further peculiar use of the
this whose tilly houseinos
sprinkle the rooms and
Prom in her idea of things.
drying floors has a yellow hue
to it, Annas and Sinia coffee is dried in this way
and is in better estimation than such as
dried on the gro
or - While being d
the coke or sl&c. wh
Large qu
last of July from
Journey from Mocha,
portation, each of
three hundred Ban
were tied together,
his predecessor,
number of days

Coffee dried on cho-
from imparted
Prepare the ancient custom of gathering
the male blossoms of the Sycamore fig
over the fertile trees, or Sycamore fig
Sycamore & Fig of the latter. Dates are
permeated in July or as soon as the
ripening may be prevented perfectly in
months from Aug to Feb - The Burma
& adult wives in Aug. The
Hand or Much approach from
Oct to March. Instead of

(89)

coffee camels.

After arrival at Custom House the coffee is stored preparatory to being cleaned from stones and dirt garbling it before its exportation. It is cleaned in several ways, ~~by wind~~, ~~sails and~~ baskets, sieves. But little is cleaned with fans. By mill a man will clean thirty or forty bales daily and by ~~baskets he may clean three bales at~~ which labor he may earn twenty cents and a woman half that day.(1) The cleaned coffee is put in bags and if good should be free from white and black kernels and have an aromatic smell.

(1) "But few Arabs and those the wealthier portion drink coffee, ~~they pound~~ it in a mortar in preference to our mode of grinding, and drink from very small cups whose size I never regretted as it is taken without milk or sugar. The ~~poorer~~ all classes use a beverage made from the koke called Cawha which is decidedly more palatable to Arabian than European taste.(2)

The whole property of some wealthy Arabs is invested in large date plantations they being said in common speech to be worth so many date trees. The appearance of these plantations is impressively sombre and stately and a more delightful (evening) walk cannot be enjoyed than among

"These groups of lovely date trees bending
Languidly their leaf-crowned heads
Like youthful maids when sleep descending
Warns them to [illegible] silken beds."

~~Date palm tree.~~

There are male and female date ~~palm~~ trees, (als. genus) distinguished from each other by the peculiar color and shape of their blossoms. And it is ~~deemed~~ necessary to cultivate ~~the~~ both sexes together ~~The old but now unpracticed mode of propagating the fruit is by binding the male blooms into the blossoms of the female tree. One or more male trees are set [illegible] to every grove (from which the fecundating dust is carried on the wind to the ovaries of the female tree)~~(4). The fruit ~~ripens in June and July~~ When the fruit ripens it assumes ~~an acorn shape~~ and from its resemblance to the finger dactylus derivation ~~and~~ It is then covered by a thin, glossy, transparent and yellowish membrane. It must be gathered a few days before wholly ripe, else its decay is [illegible]. Its taste at this time is rather vinous and not unlike that of a sweet potato or raw chestnut. A fruitful tree will bear ten or twelve axillary clusters growing ~~in large~~ from the crown of several ~~capillary~~ of ~~axillary~~ br stems, projecting directly from the scales of trunk beneath the noble spreading evergreen tuft of long feathery date leaves. Each of these clusters will weigh from five to thirty pounds. When the fruit is first forming large numbers of ants are collected and placed on the tree to destroy worms and insects. When the dates are gathered they are shovelled into baskets made of the leaves of the date tree and preserve themselves without further care as offered for sale in American markets,"

The first bearing pistillate flowers & the staminate flowers male. The 2 sexes are cultivated together or the designs of nature not being carried with the dates have no kernel and are [illegible] in some plantations rather than place sole dependence on the winds,

but in this so very acceptable form they convey no adequate idea of the delicious flavor found in a fresh ripe date. From the fruit an excellent molasses is extracted by the Arabs who also make use of a hot and unwholesome liquor made therefrom. Their food and materials for building are supplied to the poorer classes by the inferior date tree.

The heat of the climate at Mocha during the summer is intolerable. Although the spring and autumn are not much warmer than a New England midsummer, the hot season is thought more healthy than the mild months from November to February. The thermometer ranges during the year [illegible] in the shade at midday. [illegible] by 32 miles inaccessible [illegible] Wady [illegible] the [illegible] deserts not [illegible] to [illegible] of our [illegible] of [illegible]

"At night - but how the spirit rises
So genial showers, a soft sighing breeze
& the cool star, the star of love & peace
Shine as the Date man at the window
Hard by the cool moon, [illegible] [illegible]
Spots to see [illegible] Bazaar [illegible]
That whisked soft and gilded by the light
Where the [illegible] hour [illegible] of the desert night.

effect of the climate on health & strength.

See Pliny Lib. 12 Chap.

The foreign resident often echoes the sentiment of Ignoramus in Ruggle's Comedy "Small Sulman, Small, rub me with a towel, and truly fortunate he will be if enabled to leave the place without differing with the Mocha fever.

The general health of the natives is tolerable good, a peculiar custom here prevails not to pay a physicians bill unless the patient recovers, even in that case although the doctor pockets the fee no thanks are rendered to him but all to "Allah" the professors of the healing art are obliged to blend their profession with some other calling most generally that of barber in this dual long practice [illegible] countenance of truth to the sentiment of the epigram

A land there is where doctors die
Of hunger they're so poor,
The reason is none pay them here
But those they truly cure.

The soil in the immediate neighborhood of Mocha is sandy and barren and the prospect wearisome and dreary. There are a few gardens a short distance without the city in which little care is taken of the trees, a few vineyards, flowers are [illegible] the [illegible] is necessarily kept [illegible]

(3.) (3) The country in vicinity of Mt is n[illegible] foot of the mountains to an arid sand[illegible] above embrones leaves & must a[illegible] near tomorrow date trees in profusion, but the soil of Arabia is fertile plains of [illegible]

well concerned; to the [illegible] producing plants [illegible] the Sea of vegetation [illegible] the shore the Cliff between

[illegible] looking through well books. (1)

[illegible] claims are [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] ment below, p. 71

How if eyes the nerves that unpleasant throbbing of the heart's blood in [illegible] mas mount ~~to flow~~ in Nattfa N.E. the have decul & unnoticed from [illegible]

(See Mocha fever p. 91 to 98 Journal. — 103 to 186)

(1) I was afflicted with Mocha fever more or less for 4 months. One day seized with blindness & headache & languor of body. — thinking I was sun struck I go to bed. My ~~[illegible]~~ interpreter & white doctor felt my eyes & cheeks swell so that I could open only with difficulty. This soon passed to other parts of my body. — I sent for a barber who bled me till I fainted and my interpreter too from fright. Doctored for 2 weeks after had pains in neck, joints & bones. Doctored for Mocha fever. — Had insane dreams. — That I was a feather which rose from a prostrate to an upright position & that if it fell to right I should live, if to left die. — After standing a moment (year) it fell to right. — & I instantly — Getting well had the blues & out fever & back ache till rehabilitated. Dizziness, — pains in head, joints, back & bones, agitation & hot shakes. Relieved by vomiting generally, — leeches, & blister & cupping generally gave relief — done by placing large end of cow horn or shave horn with mouth portion of the head & drawing air out of small end which is closed with lip wrap by the tongue, — the horn after removed & incision made, — the exhausting of horn repeated till blood enough drawn ~~from~~.

1 — Bombay Marine Shipping 32, I once put myself into the hands of a barber to have my head shaved with razor. He did it with some skill, — well enough if he had stopped with the pressing my nails but he gave or took on one side of head, then other, then at my ears pinched my flesh in diff parts sometimes with great roughness, snapped the joints of arms & legs & fingers till I could not no longer but throwing limbs after release. This the operation called by Arabs an extremely delightful one — on the contrary blood freely go. So it may be in Arabs but it made me feel very sick & [illegible] my feelings & making this attempt the cumulating medium

(2) The cause of the absence of vegetation may be the acid saltness of the air with which it is impregnated. — [illegible] like other [illegible] it seems as if Abimelech or some other ancient [illegible] had attempted to sow the City with salt after the anc. [illegible] of salt. Near the sea the [illegible] are numerous. Salt tanks dry in sand 125 ft by [illegible] excellent salt prepared.

(1) but little rain

very accepta

the delicious

fruit an

who also r

made the

are su

dates too.

See Arty.

See p. 9.

(1) ~~Bab Cannet~~ – see page 169. –

(4) They are 5 in number, viz – Bab Sahel – the West or Seagate, Bab Sandal from a priest buried ~~outside the walls~~ near – Bab Shathaler from Sheik Shathaler/Shathaler "ali ibn Omar", – Bab Sarive, or Small gate. – Bab al Amody from priest buried ~~outside the~~ wall. The gate [illegible]

See p. 34 + 35 last Journal

[illegible]

stantly watered by buckets leading from a well from which the water is raised by buckets. (1) In the distance from Medina ~~are~~ and of ~~Enchanted~~ Medina ~~are~~ are just undulations. Mountains covered with trees are frequent in certain seasons of the year in the distance are mellow hills and the country fruitful. ~~If the tale of Arabian Poetry is well founded, it may be to these elevated tracts of land.~~ Here are grown coffee, dates, grapes, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, ~~pineapples~~ palms, orchards, quinces, plantains, limes, lemons, muskmelons, water melons, a delicious raisin called Kishmish with ~~soft~~ pulpless seeds, brinjals or egg plants, corn, radishes, onions, beans, cucumbers, sweet potatoes &c. ~~Of the fruits above, Mecca has only an abundance of apples.~~ The water for drinking use is drawn from three wells, named respectively Shadela, Bolayley, and Vaaman, about a mile distant from the town, These wells are surrounded by white stones on a level with the ground and with troughs hollowed in the stones for watering camels. The water is disagreeably brackish when first drawn and its qualities at any subsequent time is but little improved by the mixing of the filthy skin vessels in which it is conveyed to the city on camels backs. ~~Three hundred dies~~ No wheel carriages are used at Mecca, those few which are within the town belong to the Moors only, the Moors, the Arab horses, other domestic animals and cows, sheep, goats, geese, fowls, rabbits, are inferior to those from Abyssinia, Cows have a hump on their backs and give little milk Birds are plenty in number and variety yet among them are found very few good singers, Insects are generated by the filth of the city and inhabitants by myriads, especially those which torment mankind and doubtless rebuke them for neglect of natural laws while laughing defiance to sanitary measures (11)

The city looks attractive from the roads. A brick wall, coarsely white washed (3 Miles in circumference) encircles the city, the houses in circumference from the Badaweens. Upon this parapet, now fast crumbling away, rusty pieces of cannon are mounted and at the principal gates from in number are bastions each mounting twelve or fourteen guns, The gates of the city are open at sunrise and closed at sunset. (4)

(1) Mecca is well watered by buckets leading from a well from which the water is raised by buckets. In the distance from Medina are undulations covered with trees. These are frequent in certain seasons of the year in the distance are mellow hills and the country fruitful. ~~If the tale of Arabian Poetry is well founded, it may be to these elevated tracts of land.~~ Here are grown coffee, dates, grapes, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, palms, orchards, quinces, plantains, limes, lemons, muskmelons, water melons, a delicious raisin called Kishmish with pulpless seeds, brinjals or egg plants, corn, radishes, onions, beans, cucumbers, sweet potatoes &c.

(2) Mecca has only an abundance of apples.

(3) Miles in circumference, white washed, castles mounted, battlements, fall buildings, white washed.

(4) Mecca is surrounded by a wall, in three places, gateways, strongly built, and protected by fifteen towers, each mounting twelve or fourteen guns. The gates of the city are open at sunrise and closed at sunset.

The Arabs say "it is not our profession to make count," those, however, whose fashion it is to make count" set down the mixed population of Mocha at fifteen or twenty thousand souls.

As only the wealthier classes are allowed to live within the walls of the city, a most miserable collection of beings may be found in the suburbs to the south of the walls, inhabiting the other huts of a conical shape and mat sheds and awnings erected against the wall. Some are Jews, the females of which sect are shamefully profligate and gain a living by means forbidden by the Mahometan religion, others are Abyssinians and the Banians (Arabs) who sustain life by degrading employments or by fishing in the harbor which is plentifully stocked with fishes.

The city in its best condition is a filthy place and but little better than a pile of ruins, the intricate and irregular streets are constructed because of dilapidations narrow for the benefit of the shade afforded by the buildings and are filled with all manner of rubbish. The dwelling houses are building three or four stories high of brick covered with chunam and have flat roofs above which the outside walls are carried several feet. Some of the houses are well furnished and contain twenty or thirty rooms the doors and windows of which are trellised so as to allow of females espionage from within. Circular or oval windows, with carved, perfect over the sheet, the lights to which are of colored glass or alabaster transmitting a light of pleasant mellowness very grateful to the eyes of the passers. The internal structure of the houses is less impressive than the external, the passages are narrow and the stairways tedious to ascend. On the ceilings of the rooms figures similar to those wrought on Persian mats are painted in brilliant colors, in the absence of plastered walls the rafters are painted. The cooking rooms have no chimnies and the smoke is left to find egress through the window. Every house of high order has rooms reserved expressly for the females of the family. Bathing rooms are considered a necessary convenience to every house inasmuch as the Moslems deem washing the "key to prayer" The principal building is the house of the Aola or Governor ~~which faces the harbor and the new Black Shoela~~ gate which faces the harbor and

- Not an Arab in Nubia can tell his age - Ask an Arab how old he is he will say what do I care & can't shorten or lengthen my life. -

Bettula & about them other Eastern cities.)-

I resided in a once (middle) Arab Tavern 4 story high, elsewise in proportion) pretty good sample of Arab dwellings. - doors & windows curious by carved & inlaid with bits of colour glass. - windows (or lights) prettily fashioned of colored glass, some of them 2½ feet in chain ~~that is decaid of Arab houses (at Foates post)~~. good ~~deal~~ of carved work about the doors & bal cony windows nah perfect 3½ feet over the chest, - the windows of the women apartments have cane lattices. - (~~Many of houses going to ruin~~)

Women
murder
no?

~~[illegible]~~

(1) The capital is small & profits average 20 or 25 cts per diem pretty well & will support the common classes, Among them may be mentioned Carpenters, Sandal makers, black, silver, copper & gun smiths. — Gun barrells are made by twisting strips of iron around a rod & after welding the seams together. Three marchlocks are made but answer purposes of the Bedoweens.

Now 3-7 See p.29 last journal — See also p.49 New Journal for glazing Cloth — all saws made to cut toward as more benefitting & will move forte

~~A new sect. of nations~~ ~~in Bend by Arabs — They think it unworthy~~ ~~to notice pounds — streets of Phoenicians~~ made weak

(2) 125 ft day. excellent.

(4) Barram lively in eve — no persons being allowed out after 9 at eve — well found out for eries days, today not to be punished with 50 lashes — at Barram last night impressed. — Barram has not yet been under old Ships closed for years has offending furniture by Turks — Thursday The eries report that bazaar shops should be open at night and every one must hang lanthorn at his door for benefit of passers. —

through which every article of foreign commerce must pass for entry.

In the bazaar the six feet square shops are closely crowded together. But few articles are manufactured here and those are coarse and inferior in make. Blacksmiths build their mat shops at the corners and sides of the streets and make a few crude articles for the use of vessels. Silver smiths are quite expert in their way. Seated in the midst of their pernicious stock of clumsy tools, - a pair of iron pincers a hammer, a stone for an anvil, a file and a pair of bellows made of two goat skins vertically depressed and fitted to blow a forced fire blazing in a hole in the ground, - they will turn out with much dexterity bracelets, anklets, rings of gold and silver and other articles of jewelry that ~~would~~ reflect no discredit on their perseverance and genius. (3)

(4) The ~~fishing~~ raft used by the wretched fisherman is called by them a Catamaran. The frame is applied to two or three slender logs lashed together with grass rope so as to form a simple raft four or five feet long by one or two feet wide. Upon such a frail conveyance the proprietor will go several miles to sea propelling himself along by a double bladed paddle plied on either side. The fishing ground reached with a rush sack for the fish and with several spare lines hanging from his neck he sits dangling his feet in the water. The float upon which he is supported being sunk by his weight to the surface as the waves alternately bear him up and down, he has the appearance as short way off of a floating water vine idle in the mouth of one overgrown with heat upon the ~~[illegible]~~ coconuts ~~[illegible]~~ of Malabar a warm enviable position. No sooner is a barracoola or smaller fish tempted ~~[illegible]~~ by the inviting bait than it is jerked ~~up to~~ out of the water ~~[illegible]~~ from the briny element to receive a mortal blow on the occiput administered with a short club in the hand of the rigid Mussulman an article of whose faith enjoins such humane treatment. The hooks used by fishers are ~~[illegible]~~ made of bone which in spite of all my powers of rhetoric and logic they persisted in using in preference to some of American manufacture which I gratuitously laid at their disposal. Who can forbear a smile at such narrow-mindedness as is the great characteristic of this degraded class of people;

Prayer said a celebrated Mahomedan writer is that may to God; Fasting brings us to the door of his palace and Almsgiving procures us admission. Dr. Drake of Madras tell us the principal abuse, much cried against by as to give to charity the best portion of their property which the Koran requires the faithful to do, and to beggars who throng the streets are barrass much to deny money. Continually at all times and at all places we are assailed by cries of "Allah Yeshiner Bakshis". In the name of the poor give a trifle, or "Allah Bakshis". Beggars. Contrary to the habits of beggars of most countries where such acts done Just Marks, on his own book, does not appear to be carried to a common vice of Syria, but is priz'd by feeling; for so various days a Christian traveller Koran lecture is commencement of which there are several hundred to a dollar, price of ale, in reasons his mind is so, as the expression of his mouth strongly satisfied practising divine this success. Thereupon the donor is at once surrounded by a Bevie of the lame, blind, diseased, deaf of both sexes and of all ages and the Mahometan fortunate set of the whole tribe, the lazy to the stories of hundreds of whom their street and earth frames gives the lie direct. It is highly amusing, notwithstanding our chagrin to find his homely impropriety restored, to see sense as soon as their demands are complied with find a good pair of legs or arms where before more but cripples kinds and all manner of distortions. The number of these miserable beings about Mocha is so great and the charity so illy proportioned to their wants that for many nothing is in store but a short half-starved existence and an untimely death by famine. The night as well as the day is made uproarious by their cries of "Ya rabbin Chrome", a prayer for relief, intermingling with the howling of the canine and the discordant yells of the feline races which equally and the beggars in number. Alone Bring Cup. Once Mocha gives the Chorally on stated occasions, especially during Ramadan or fasting month when charity is thought thousand times, yet such may be considered as splendid exceptions that provoke no general imitation.

Slavery is but nominal at Mocha although a large part of the population are negroes in the neighbouring peninsula. Cargoes of slaves are often brought to the

(1) ~~Fakeers~~ = beggars
Thalab

(3) "Alla Alfea" = God give you health
"Salamat Mericat" = good luck to your Ship.
Hakkee [illegible] - [illegible]

Some so emaciated & thin in danger of being blown off by puff of wind,

See p. 32 to 33 Cast found

(1) [illegible] boys drawing the [illegible] stomach opposite look crying with hands in, Fleckma Shafeeth, for nothing to eat, Mafeeth Bradeler "for have no dinner." [illegible] afterwards gone thirty commasses of Sea [illegible]
[illegible] one kind man [illegible] specially makes [illegible] for relieving to [illegible] - [illegible] to [illegible] commodity for my small pittance - says some day Rise at Haarm Kalat a aam Hoffman [illegible] as [illegible] of pounds in some [illegible] of the Rise "E wa Hablu Kalbarasma Shabe [illegible] Shabu nazarwip Haibul goodule - give me money & I'll give [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]

(4) I continued to remain but little molested during the week by giving on Sundays to a crowd of 200 or more the little pittance of 20 or thirty commasses (abt ½ cent) which would however procure them a meal.

unfortunate thinking Elf-Worthy (Wrecklus) [illegible] is made [illegible] Thirty. [illegible] afterwards you with most [illegible] expressions.

[illegible] put [illegible] p. 32 [illegible]

Zanzibar & if a large shipowner is a slave - Male slaves often many and their offspring are slaves, if master lets a slave or many an Arab woman the slave is free. Sometimes made clerks, supercargoes. - All slaves of merchants learn to read & write. If a slave displeases his master a request to be sold would be granted & I know several who have become free & some still in willing bondage rather than be made free

port from Africa, Females are generally larger than males, and have more prominent breasts, the men are long legged, but seldom muscular, marked clearly, the distinction of color, & her forehead is cool. From appearances to be in favour of slavery, reduction, with the present condition, they frequently toil as assiduously as their masters and there are instances at the present time, at Smyrna of martial movements, and is of many slaves who formerly lived in servitude, have are not unfrequently manumitted by their masters ~~who most idolize~~ advanced while in bondage to posts of trust. A Phenomenon of mind rare to meet with an Eastern merchant, great surprise at seeing slaves generally so well treated. "I suppose was the characteristic reply, "a man has a ~~son or friend~~ ~~he~~ cannot trust and has a faithful slave who will make him good business what for he not make him all his fortune as his ~~son~~ brother."

The offspring of males & slaves are ~~held~~ as slaves but if a master permits a slave to marry an Arab woman he becomes free.

Wore a piece of ~~tattooed~~ goat skin above the breasts & offices &c.

"In person neither negroes nor Arabs. — Woolly hair drawn into frizzles in every direction, but not so much flat — Finely limbed very dark skin of beautifully white teeth — expression neither fierce nor unpleasing!" — Lalustin 3 vol p 278.

Women wear hair of [illegible] in pinafore — Men Baghdad hair in [illegible] on back of head

The Arabs say not fashion to make count even scan day | set population at 20,000 so ask how old he says what care I as cant lengthen my life

Fine plate of 377p Valentia Vol 3. & Pritchard Vol 2, Atlas tab 74.

To the southward of Mocha walls the Soumalies have erected a considerable village composed of pole huts with neat, conical thatched oval roofs. This people are of a semi barbarous race of shepherds inhabiting the eastern coast of Africa.

The men are erect and tall, being seldom found less than 5 feet 10 inches in height, and have well knitted limbs without corpulence of body. Their facial features are not flat but aquiline & regular ~~flat, irregular~~, keen ~~not so lacking in expression as those of the pure negro,~~ but not debauching features nor so pleasant as those of the Arabian ~~by whom they are reproached of extreme rudeness of manner and especially despised~~. They dye their hair with chunam drawing it out into divers directions until each individual hair stands out like the quills of an excited porcupine and thus give to their heads the appearance of a large light brown mop upon which at no time they wear a covering ~~and the whole circumference of which may be hidden under no measure smaller than that of a bushel!!~~ Their unquestionably perfect forms are unencumbered by dress saving a cloth wound about the waist and descending to below the knees, one end of which is thrown over the shoulder carelessly hiding the breast. They are bold pacific and generous but despicably lazy, throwing quite all the burden of family support upon the women who industriously labor at matmaking, carrying water and other menial duties.

The women of Soumalis descent are unexceptionable in form and some as near of being handsome as any African can. ~~are well graced to any~~ ~~as fair of any African may attain such an assemblage of graces as not to~~ [illegible] ~~a [illegible]~~

Journalies ~~See ff 110 ff Journals~~

"

hats made of flat cakes or coarse rushes & sides of same or mats.

Village 3/4 of [illegible] in diameter thick, [illegible]

Journalies See Pritchard (Athenaeum box (72))

Some men their hair twisted into ringlets ~~several on each side of the face~~ which sometimes a wooden ~~& fewer~~ answering purpose of a comb serves to adjust ~~the ringlets~~

The women [illegible]

2 or a piece of ~~tatooed~~ goat skin about the waist & another piece protecting the breasts & offices &c.

"In person neither negroes nor Arabs. — Woolly hair drawn into points in every direction, but noses not flat — finely limbed very dark skin & beautifully white teeth — expression neither fierce nor unpleasing!" — Valentia 3 vol p. 376.

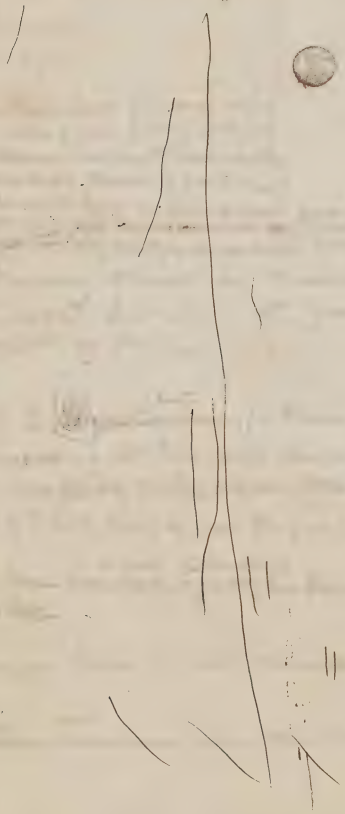
Women wear hair [illegible] in pine [illegible]

Men Bagtian hair [illegible]

When they meditate an attack on a hostile tribe or contemplate any other important measure a council of head men called. These attended by large numbers of followers form a circle all seated, with the chiefs resting on their knees & holding in their hands their spears with the points stuck in ground — The eldest chief of them rises & makes an address, at close of which sits down amid a low murmur of applause, All then speak in succession who desire to do so & council breaks up. During night the tribes assemble, & Pleasant, Mild & solemn war song the words of which are sung by a leader & followed in chorus

First at ~~Langkeen~~ Muscat,

Disgusting in some practices — made their hands in Corpis



The Cows are treated with great affection & kindness, as humble obeisance being ~~paid~~ bestowed on them whenever met and comfortable shelter provided for them in many cases in one of the rooms of ~~the~~ the dwellings of their owners - both ~~owner and~~ the dreamy ~~models~~ and ~~the~~ the mute dreamers using the front door in common

Instructions in relig forms, -

(3) and ~~the~~ appearance of new moon propitiate God of sea & cause safe passages during the coming month by lunar [illegible]

(4) They treat cow with tender affection & often the entrance to their dwellings is a common entrance for his cows & his. Shelter is provided in the lower story never pass one without a complimentary salaam. Mr Langdon Bannan in numbers assembled on beach at sun set - at time of Cows being driven into cow yard near beach, amusing to see them bow to every cow pass and even take up the caudal elongations of the sacred of this animal and kiss it affectionately and rub it over their foreheads. -

Question touches that the careful shedding of blood ~~[illegible]~~ in defence of existence in nature model ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

While they abhor cows to blood shedding, so great that ~~[illegible]~~ in Kaffir Wars

~~the [illegible]~~ wounding & murder of a fellow being is unheard of among them. Still their regard for

(1) An American who had given a bible to an old well informed Banian soon after killed a mosquito in the presence of the donor; who explained in rebuking tone "that book you gave me says do good to those who do evil to you" -

~~HH~~ Not sugar once a marketable article of commerce but Banians having been told that bullocks blood used in clarification they will neither eat nor buy it

The Chief

by eating a pint of Rum

never see a Banian eat - never see each other eat

is learn (see appendix). Their singular costume is as follows.- A robe seven or eight feet in length of white calico with a red stripe round about the waist & passing between the legs and secured behind in the folds of the waist. Additional to this in cool weather they wear a short white frock, with long sleeves nicely fitted in gathers closely to the neck and wrists. A high rounded red turban for the head and slippers with peaked turnup toes for the feet. Adhering strictly to the tenets of the religion of their country, - a metempsychosis - they [illegible] allow the flesh of any animal under the belief that the souls of their deceased friends have taken abode in their bodies. Furthermore to take away the life which the Creator has seen fit to bestow would be deemed the most heinous of sins. They worship the Sea and the Cow, the latter as their chief support and to the former paying their vows and offerings of rice and milk. (4) At Muscat just prior to the Moslem Holidays all the cows and bullocks are purchased by the Banians that they may be saved from slaughter paying to these mute dreamers all the honors of an ancient augury. The uniform kindness and pitying gentleness of this people toward animals, many of which when cast off by their former masters in the decrepitude of age and sickness are adopted and taken care of by the Banians, are worthy of a general imitation by more civilized people than they. Their regard for life leads them into the most ridiculous extremes of straining the water they use; of abstaining from cheese as the frequent domicil of life; of removing insects from their path and flies, beetles and all others of the blood-seeking tribe from their bodies and most piously reproaching their destroyer by those who are unwilling to submit to their aggressions."(1)

~~So critical matters the customs of the Banians are no less singular than their doctrines strictly acting up to the professions~~ Their food is chiefly rice, with milk and butter & dried in compound of rice, butter, fat, salt, pepper, etc. from among the fruits and vegetables. Gourmands never find a place on their tables for the Banian. Games meet scrupulously into practice the more theory in this respect with the Arabs. An if reminded of the incivility in neglecting to provide wine for his guests, will significantly reply - "I neither drink buy nor sell wine". Prohibited from eating with strangers whenever such are his guests he always supports the dignity of his caste by ~~eating bit or bite take~~. When absenting himself from home he carries ~~his own bedmat, pillow to drink from~~ They drink about four Pints. ~~Tea~~ is

(1) Chief potatoes & dishes made from plantain

(4) Milk

is first passed round by a Partridge fat servant of the lower caste, ~~beside~~ naked except about the waist, ~~their food is the rice~~ Next in order come various dishes in the compound of which neither fish nor flesh are admitted. From among them all I never could select anything more palatable than pea soup or rice and milk. Another course consists in Melons, bananas, raisins and ~~other fruits~~ which having been partaken of ~~each~~ ~~each guest~~ is furnished with a betle nut, cardamum seeds, cloves, sprinkled with rose water and finally smoked with frankincense, the signal for retiring which on the whole is the most agreable feature in the whole ceremony ~~after~~ a first acquaintance with it.* (H)

When a ~~travelling himself from home~~ travelling Banian* carries his own bellmetal goblet or bowl to drink from, abstaining altogether from the use of liquids in the mouth of this details of personal property. When their own supply of water has been exhausted during long passages, I have known them to go without several days ~~travelling on a cow~~ and Banian servant are their constant companions for to eat food cooked by others whose those of their order would degrade and lose them their caste. A Cow is generally made the Companion of their travels by Hindoos

Should a Banian merchant become bankrupt he seats himself at open day in his ~~counting~~ room behind a lighted candle and thus gives public notice of his failure, whereupon his creditors come in to abuse and maltreat him till they are tired when they have, to importune and distress him again when he may have acquired anything of property, for with the Banians bankruptcy does not absolve him from the life long obligation to pay his debts ~~an obligation well is common religion~~ ~~Mackay's Religions of India~~ ~~to the~~ the children after their fathers death. Pub Eclipse Jan p. 35

* This curious people stand in great dread of contact with impure liquids, I was informed of this dislike by an ~~friend~~ friend who finding me somewhat incredulous was pleased to confirm his veracity on this point by emptying the contents of a water vessel from the window upon the head and shoulders of a Banian opportunely passing in the street below. Immediately he was in our presence anxiously inquiring the nature of the liquid he had been the unwilling recipient of. The answer produced a most lugubrious aspect of his countenance and with a species of reversed thanks for the information he vacated the premises at full speed, nor stopped till he had reached the ablution breakers on the beach, a test like the above

desert between Syria and the Euphrates acknowledged a nominal subjection to Rome, the intercourse of the Imperial City with Yemen, or Arabia Felix, was confined to the trade which was carried on over the Red sea from Egypt, and which became the channel through which not only the spices of Arabia, but the rich products of India, and even the slaves* and ivory of Eastern Africa, were supplied to the markets of Italy. At the present day, almost the whole of the south coast of Arabia fronting the Indian Ocean, nearly from the head of the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, as well as the eastern coast of Africa, from Cape Guardafui to the entrance of the Mozambique Channel—a seaboard approaching 4000 miles in length†—is more or less subject to the sultan of Muscat, a prince whose power is almost wholly maritime, and whose dominions nowhere extend more than thirty or forty miles inland: while our own recent acquisition of Aden, a stretched point with which our communication can be maintained only by retaining the command of the sea, has for the first time given an European power (except, during the Turks, whose possessions in Arabia always depended on Egypt) a *locus standi* on the shores of Yemen.

The process by which we obtained this footing in Arabia was strictly in accordance with the maxim of policy adopted by the then rulers of British India, and which they were at the same time engaged in carrying out, on a far more extended scale, in Afghanistan. In both cases—perhaps from a benevolent anxiety to accommodate our diplomacy to the primitive ideas of those with whom we had to deal—

> "Offe good old rule
> Sufficed them, the simple plan
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can"—

was assumed as the basis of our proceedings; and though the brilliant success which for a time attended our philanthropic exertions in the cause of good order and civilization beyond the Indus, so completely threw into the shade the minor glories of Aden, that the latter achievement attracted scarcely any public attention at the time of its occurrence, its merits are quite sufficient to entitle it to a more detailed notice than it has hitherto received in the pages of Maga. Nor can a more opportune juncture be found than the present, when the late events in Cabul have apparently had a marvellous effect in opening the eyes of our statesmen, both in India and England, to the moral and political delinquencies of the system we have so long pursued—of taking the previous owner's consent for granted, whenever it suits our views to possess ourselves of a fortress, island, or tract of territory, belonging to any nation not sufficiently civilized to have had representatives at the Congress of Vienna. Whether our repentance is to be carried the length of universal restitution, remains to be seen; if so, it is to be hoped that the circumstances of the capture of Aden will be duly borne in mind. But before we proceed to detail the steps by which the British colors came to be hoisted at this remote angle of Arabia, it will be well to give some account of the place itself and its previous history; since we suspect that the majority of newspaper politicians, unless the intelligence of its capture chance to catch their eye in the columns of the *Times*, are to this day ignorant that such a fortress is numbered among the possessions of the British crown.

The harbor of Aden, then, lies on the south coast of Yemen, as nearly as possible in 12° 45′ N. latitude, and 45° 50′ E. longitude; somewhat more than 100 miles east of Cape Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea, and about 150 miles by sea, or 120 by land, from Mokha, the nearest port within the Straits. The town was built on the eastern side of a high rocky peninsula, about four miles in length from E. to W., by two miles and a half N. and S.; which was probably, at no very remote period, an island, but is now joined to the mainland by a long low sandy isthmus, on each side of which, to the east and west, a harbor is formed between the peninsula and the mainland. The East Bay, immediately opposite the town, though of comparatively small extent, is protected by the rocky islet of Seerah, rising several to the height of from 400 to 600 feet, and affords excellent anchorage at all times, except during the northeast monsoon; but the Western or Back Bay, completely landlocked and sheltered in greater part by the high rocky peninsula which rises to an elevation of nearly 1800 feet, runs up inland a distance of seven miles from the headland of Jibel-Hassan which protects its mouth on the east, to the junction of the isthmus with the main, and presents at all times a secure and magnificent harbor, four miles wide at the entrance, and perfectly free from rocks, shoals, and all impediments to ingress or egress. Such are the natural advantages of Aden: and, whatever, says Wellsted, "might have been the founder, the site was happily selected, and well calculated by its imposing appearance not only to display the splendor of its edifices, but also, uniting strength with ornament, to sustain the character which it subsequently bore, as the port and bulwark of Arabia Felix."

From the almost impregnable strength of its situation, and the excellence of its harbor, which affords almost the only secure shelter for shipping near the junction of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, Aden has been, both in ancient and modern times, a place of note and importance as a central point for the commerce carried on with the East by way of Egypt. It was known to the ancients as the Arabian Emporium; and Abulfeda, in the fourteenth century, describes it, in his Geography, as "a city on the sea-shore, within the district of Abiyan; with a safe and capacious port, much frequented by ships from India and China, and by merchants and men of wealth, not only from those countries, but from Abyssinia, the Hodjaz, &c.;" adding, however, "that it is dry and burnt up by the sun, and so totally destitute of pasture and water, that one of the gates is named Bab-el-Sakiyyin, or *Gate of the Water-carriers*, for fresh water must be brought from a distance." In some what later times, when the Portuguese began to effect settlements on the coasts of Guzerat and Malabar, and to attack the Mohammedan commerce in the Indian Seas, the port of Aden (which, with the rest of Yemen, then paid a nominal allegiance to the Egyptian monarchy) became the principal rendezvous for the armaments equipped by the Circassian Sultans of Cairo in the Red Sea, in aid of their Moslem brethren, then oppressed by those whom the Sheikh Zein-ed-deen emphatically denounces as "a race of unclean Frank interlopers: may the curse of Allah rest upon them and all infidels!" It was, in consequence, more than once attacked by the famous Albuquerque. (who, in 1513, lost 2000 men before it,) and his successor, Lopez Soarez, but the Portuguese never succeeded in occupying it; and the Mameluke empire was overthrown, in 1517, by the arms of the Ottoman Sultan, Selim I. The new masters of Egypt, however, speedily adopted the policy of the rulers whom they had supplanted; and not contented with the limited *suzerainté* over the Arab chiefs of Yemen, exercised by the Circassian monarchs, determined on bringing that country under the direct control of the Porte, as a *point d'appui* for the operations to be undertaken in the Indian Ocean.* With this view, the eunuch, Soliman-Pasha, who was sent in command of a formidable squadron from Suez, in 1538, to attempt the recapture of Diu,† in Guzerat, from the Portuguese, received instructions to make himself in the first place master of Aden, to the possession of which the Turks might reasonably lay claim as a dependency of their newly-acquired realm of Egypt; the seizure, however, was effected by means of base treachery. The prince, Sheikh-Amer, of the race of the Beni-Taher, was summoned on board the admiral's galley, and accepted the invitation without suspicion; but he was instantly placed in confinement, and shortly afterwards publicly hanged at the yard-arm; while the pasha, landing his troops, took possession of Aden in the name of Soliman the Magnificent. It was not, however, till 1568, that the final reduction of Yemen was accomplished, when Aden and other towns, which had fallen into the hands of an Arab chief named Montaher, were recaptured by a powerful army sent from Egypt; the whole province was divided into sandjaks or districts, and the seat of the beglerbeg, or supreme pasha, fixed at Sana.

The domination of the Turks in Yemen did not continue much

This part of Africa is noticed by Arrian as famous for the excellent quality of the slaves brought from [illegible] and it still retains its pre-eminence. The tribes in this quarter are far superior both in personal appearance and intellect to the negroes of Guinea.

† We have seen it somewhere stated that the Sultan had also attempted, by means at his navy, to exercise authority on the shores of Beloochistan; which would bring him into contact with our own outposts at Soumeesani, &c., near the mouth of the Indus.

‡ This isthmus is said by Lieutenant Wellsted to be "about 200 yards in breadth;" perhaps a misprint for 1200, as a writer in the *United Service Journal*, May 1840, calls it 1350 yards; and, according to the plan in the papers laid before Parliament, it would appear to be rather more than half a mile at the narrowest part, where it is crossed by the Turkish wall.

* The warfare of the Ottomans in India is a curious episode in their history, which has attracted but little notice from European writers. The Soliman-Pasha above mentioned (called by the Indian historians Soliman-khan *Roomi*, or the Turk, and by the Portuguese Solimanus Peloponnesiacus) bore a distinguished part in those affairs; but this expedition against Diu was the last in which he was engaged. The kingdom of Guzerat was, at that time, in great confusion after the death of its king, Bahadur Shah, who had been treacherously killed in an affray with the Portuguese in 1536; and it would appear probable that the Turks, if they had succeeded against Diu, meditated taking possession of the country.

more then sixty years after this latter epoch; the constant revolts of the Arab tribes, and the feuds of the Turkish troops, by which whose distance from the seat of government placed them beyond the control of the Porte, combined in rendering it a doubtfully possession. The Indian trade, moreover, was (as we shall) diverted to the route by the Cape; and any political schemes which the Porte might at one time have entertained in reference to India, had been extinguished by the reaction, under the vigorous sway of the various shattered sovereignties at Hindostan. In 1833 the Turkish troops were finally withdrawn from the province of Yemen, then left under the rule of the full existing dynasty of the Imams of Sana, who claim descent from Mahomet. But the ruins even now remaining of the fortifications, which Mohammed Ali erected in Aden by the Egyptians during their tenure of the place, are on a scale which not only proves how fully they were aware of the importance of the position, but gives a high idea of the energy with which their resources were administered during the palmy days of their power, when such vast labor and outlay were expended on the security of an isolated stronghold at the furthest extremity of their empire. The defences of the town, even in their present state, are the most striking evidence now existing of the skill of the Turkish engineers in former times; and, when they were entire, Aden must have been another Gibraltar. "The lines taken for the works," says a late observer, "evince great judgment, a good flanking fire being everywhere obtained; no one place which could possibly admit of being fortified has been omitted, and we could not do better than trend in the steps of our predecessors. The profile is tremendous." A supply of water, of which the peninsula had been wholly destitute, was secured, not only by constructing numerous tanks within the walls, and by boring numerous wells through the solid rock to a depth of upward of 200 feet, but by carrying an aqueduct into the town from a spring eight miles in the country, the reservoir at the end of which was defended by a redoubt mounted with artillery. The outposts were not less carefully strengthened than the body of the place: a rampart with bastions (called, in the reports of the garrison, *the Turkish Wall*) was carried along some high ground on the isthmus from sea to sea, to guard against an attack on the land side; the lofty rocky islet of Sennah, immediately off the town, was covered with watch-towers and batteries; and several of those enormous guns, with the effect of which the English became practically acquainted at the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807, were mounted on the summit of the precipices, to command the seaward approach; and, when Lieutenant Wellsted was at Aden, those large pieces of ordnance were lying neglected on the beach; and he asked Sultan Mahassan why he did not cut them up for the sake of the metal, which is said to contain a considerable intermixture of silver; "but he replied, with more feeling than could have been anticipated, that he was unwilling to deprive Aden of the only remaining sign of its former greatness and strength." Several of them have been sent to England since the conquest of the place, measuring from fifteen to eighteen feet and a half feet in length; they are covered with ornaments and inscriptions, stating them to have been cast in the reign of "Soliman the son of Selim-Khan," (Soliman the Magnificent.) [illegible]

At the time of its evacuation by the Turks, Aden, it is said, notwithstanding the decay of its Indian trade, to have contained from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; and the lofty minarets which, a few years since, still towered above the ruins of the mosques to which they had formerly been attached, as well as the extensive burying-grounds, in which the turbaned headstones peculiar to the Turks are even yet conspicuous, bear testimony, not less than the extent and magnitude of the ruinous fortifications, to the population and splendor of the town under the Ottomans.—(See WELLSTED's *Arabia*, vol. ii. chap. 19.) From the time, however, of its return into the hands of its former owners, its decline was rapid. Niebuhr, who visited it in the latter part of the last century, says that it had but little trade, as its Sheikh* (who had long since shaken off his dependence on the Imam of Sana) was not on good terms with his neighbors; and, though Sir Home Popham concluded a commercial treaty with the

uncle and predecessor of the present Sultan Mahassan, no steps appear to have been taken in consequence of this arrangement.

In 1835, according to Wellsted, the inhabitants of this once flourishing emporium did not exceed 200—"a family industrious Jews among whom were the Jews, who numbered from 250 to 300. The remainder were "the descendants of Arabs, Sunnas, Fakis," (a tribe of the African coast,) and the offspring of slaves," who dwelt in wretched huts, or rather heaps of the ruins of the former city. "Not more than twenty families are now engaged in mercantile pursuits—the rest gaining a miserable existence, either by supplying the Hadj boats with provisions and water, or by fishing." The chief, Sultan Mahassan, did not even reside in Aden, but in a town called Lahedj, about eighteen miles distant, "where he kept the treasures which this town, who was a brave and politic ruler, had succeeded in amassing." His reputation for wealth, however, and the insolence of his officers for defending it, drew on him the hostility of the more warlike tribes in the vicinity; and in 1836 Aden was seized by the Fadhalas, who not only carried off 150,000 dollars belonging to the wealthy (principally the property of the Banians and the Sunnauli merchants in the port,) but compelled the Sultan to agree to an annual payment of 360 dollars; while two other tribes, the Yafiaces and the Houshbees, took the opportunity to compel him a tribute of half that amount. There can be no doubt that if the Arabs had been left to themselves, this state of things would have ended in all the contending parties being speedily swallowed up in the dominions of Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt; who, under pretence of re-asserting the ancient rights of the Porte to the sovereignty of Yemen, had already occupied Mokha and Taaz, and was waging war with the tribes of the neighboring coffee country, whom he had exasperated by the treacherous murder of Sheikh Hussein, one of their chiefs, who, having been inveigled by the Egyptian commander into a personal conference, was shot dead, like the Mamlukes of Cairo in the hour of audience. Aden, in the natural course of things, would have been the next step—but an unforeseen intervention deprived him of his prey.

Since the establishment of the over-land communication with India through Egypt, and the steam navigation of the Red Sea, the want had been sensibly felt of an intermediate station between Suez and Bombay, which might serve both as a coal depot, and, in case of necessity, as a harbor of shelter. The position of Aden, almost exactly half way, would naturally have pointed it out as the southern haven, even had its harbor been less admirably adapted (qua tales) from its facility of entrance and depth of water close to the shore, for steamers to run straight in, receive their fuel and water from the quay, and proceed on their voyage without loss of time; while the ambition of Mokha, the only other station which could possibly be made available for the purpose, is at all times open and insecure, and in certain points of the wind, particularly when it blows from the south, through the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, communicating with the shore is absolutely impracticable." It was clear, therefore, that the proposed depot, if attained into effect at all, must be fixed at Aden; and there can be little doubt that its occupation was contemplated by the Indian government from the time of the visit of the surveying ships to the Red Sea. A pretext was now all that was sought for, and this was not long wanted. It was reported to the Bombay administration, in October, 1836, by Captain Haines, (then in command of the Palinurus at Mahullah,) that great insecurity to navigation prevailed on both the African and Indian shores, at the entrance of the Red Sea; and the particular instance was adduced, in which the crew of a Muscat vessel, wrecked on the coast near Adeh, were subject to such inordinate extortion by Sultan Mahassan, that "the master, in anger or despair, burned his vessel. The Bombay government could only give general instructions, that in case any outrage being offered to a vessel under British colors, redress should be peremptorily demanded. But long before these instructions were issued, and, indeed, before the intelligence which claimed them had reached Bombay, a case, such as they had supposed, had really occurred."—(*Correspondence relating to Aden* printed in May, 1839, by order of the House of Commons, No. 49, p. 38.)

An Indian ship called the Derya-Dowlat, (Prince of the Sea,) the property of a relative of the Nawab of Madras, but sailing under British colors, was wrecked on the coast near Aden, February 20, 1837, when on her voyage from Calcutta to Jiddah,

* Captain Haines, in the "Report upon Aden," appended to the parliamentary papers published on the subject, erroneously places this event in 1730, the year in or about which, according to Niebuhr, the Sheikh of Aden made himself independent of Sana.

† "No part of the coast of Arabia is celebrated for the goodness of its water, with the single exception of Aden. The wells there are 300 in number, cut nearly through the rock, . . . and the tanks were found in good order, coated inside and out with excellent cement (stucco,) and scarcely requiring cleaning out to make again serviceable."

‡ The town would appear to have passed into the hands of another tribe since Niebuhr's time, as he gives the Sheikh the surname of *El-Fadeli* (Fadhali,) the present chief being of the Abdali tribe. ‡

* "A vessel will lie" (at Mokha) "with a whole chain cabled, topgallant-masts struck, and yards braced by, without being able to communicate with the shore; whilst at the same time, in Aden harbor, she will lie within a few yards of the shore, in perfectly smooth water, with the light of her chain cable scarcely taught."—CAPTAIN HAINES's *Report*.

is first passed round the a headstrong, but sensible
ies at full speed, nor stopped till he had reached the
ablest breakers on the beach, a test like this above

with a cargo valued at two lacs of rupees, (L.20,000.) It would appear, from the depositions of the survivors, that the loss of the ship was intentional on the part of the supercargo and *nakhoda*, (or sailing-master,) the latter of whom, however, was drowned, with several of the crew, in attempting to get on shore in the boat. The passengers—who had been denied help both by the officers who had deserted them, and by the Arabs who crowded down to the beach—with difficulty reached the land, when they were stripped, plundered, and ill-treated by the Bedoweens, but at last escaped without any personal injury, and made their way in miserable plight to Aden, where they were relieved and clothed by a Sheikh, the hereditary guardian of the Tomb of Sheikh Idris, the guardian saint of the town. The stranded ship, meanwhile, after being cleared of as much of her cargo and stores as could be saved, was burned by direction of the supercargo, who shortly afterwards took his departure to Jiddah, carrying with him one-third of the rescued property, and leaving the remainder as a waif to the Sultan of Aden. After he was gone, the Sultan made an offer to the agent of the ship to restore the goods which had fallen to his share on a payment of ten per cent for salvage; but this was declined, on the ground that after such a length of time "the things on board must have been almost lost; that he did not require them, nor had he the money to pay for them." The Sultan, however, still refused to allow him to leave Aden till he had given him a written acquittance of all claims on account of the ship; a document was accordingly signed, as he says, under compulsion, to the effect that he made no claim against the Sultan, but with a full reservation of his claim for redress from the supercargo, who had wrecked the ship and embezzled the goods saved from her. The agent had scarcely of the crew, after undergoing great hardships, at last reached Mokha, and laid their complaint before the commanders of the Company's cruisers Coote and Palinurus. The latter vessel, under the command of Captain Haines, immediately repaired to Aden to demand redress for the injuries thus inflicted on English subjects, while a formal report of the case was made to the government at Bombay. The Sultan at first attempted to deny that he possessed any of the goods in question, and afterwards alleged that they had been given to him partly by the supercargo;* but finding all his subterfuges [illegible], he at length gave up merchandise and stores to the [illegible] of nearly 8000 dollars, besides a bond at a year's date for 4191 dollars more, in satisfaction for the goods which had been previously sold or made way with, as well as for the indemnity offered to the passengers.

Here, in ordinary cases, the matter might have rested; for though the conduct of this Arab chief would certainly have been indefensible in a civilized country, the Wers[illegible] charge that can be considered as fairly proved against him is that of being a receiver of stolen goods, as the price of his connivance at the appropriation of the rest of the supercargo—since with the wreck of the ship, whether premeditated or not, he had certainly nothing to do—and the barbarities committed by the wild Bedoweens on the beach can scarcely be laid to his charge. A far more atrocious insult to the British flag in 1826, when a brig from the Mauritius had been piratically seized at Berbera, (a port on the African coast, just outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb,) and part of her crew murdered, had been expiated by the submission of the offenders, and the repayment of the value of the plunder by yearly instalments, (see Wellsted's *Arabia*, vol ii. chap. 18)—whereas, in the present case, restitution, however reluctant, had been prompt and complete. But so eager were the authorities in India to possess themselves of the place on any terms, that even while the above-mentioned negotiation was pending, a minute was drawn up (Sept. 28) by the Governor of Bombay, and transmitted to the Governor-general at Calcutta, in which, after stating that "the establishment of a monthly communication by steam with the Red Sea, and the formation of a flotilla of armed steamers, renders it *absolutely necessary* that we should have a station of our own on the coast of Arabia, as we already have on the Persian Gulf"—alluding to the seizure of the island of Karrack—and noticing "the insult which has been offered to the British flag by the Sultan of Aden," requests permission "to take possession of Cape Aden."† The Governor-general, however, in his reply,‡ (Oct. 15,) appears entirely of opinion that so strong a measure is warranted by the provocation, and suggests "that satisfaction should, in the first instance, be demanded of the Sultan. If it be granted, some *amicable arrangement* may be made with him for the occupation of this port as a depot for coals, and harbor for shelter. If it be refused, then further measures may be considered."

But notwithstanding the qualified terms of the Governor-general's reply, it appears to have been regarded by the Bombay government as equivalent to a full permission* for the prosecution of the object on which they had fixed their views: for by the dispatch of Captain Haines from Aden, (dated Jan 24, 1838,) we find that no sooner had he "completed the first duty on which he was sent," (the recovery of the cargo of the Derya-Dowlut,) than he addressed a letter (Jan. 11) to the Sultan, to the effect that "he was empowered by Government to form a treaty with the Sultan for the purchase of Aden, with the land and points surrounding it," &c. &c.—that he felt assured that the Sultan "would, in his wisdom, readily foresee the advantages which would accrue to his country from having such an intimate connecting link with the British"—and inclosing a rough draft of the terms on which it was proposed that the transfer should be effected. The Sultan appears to have been considerably *taken aback* at this unexpected proposition, which, it should be observed, was not put forward as part of the atonement required for the affair of the Derya-Dowlut—as for this, (in the words of Captain Haines,) "satisfaction has been given by you, and our friendship is as before." A lengthened correspondence ensued, at the rate of a letter or two daily, till the end of January—in which the Sultan, with all the tortuous tact of an Asiatic, endeavored, without expressly pledging himself on the main point, to stipulate in the first instance for assistance, in the shape of artillery and ammunition, against the hostile tribes in the neighborhood, and other advantages for himself and his family, particularly for the retention of their jurisdiction over the *Arab* residents in Aden: and he at last quitted Aden for Isabedj, without absolutely concluding anything, but having authorized a merchant of the former place, named Reshid, Ebn-Abdallah, to act as his agent. Still everything appeared in a fair way for adjustment; the principal difficulty remaining to be settled being the annual sum to be paid [illegible] equivalent for the portdues of Aden. The Sultan's commissioner at first fixed this source of revenue at the exorbitant sum of 50,000 dollars!—but it was at last agreed that it should be commuted for a yearly stipend of 8700, a mode of payment preferred by the Sultan to the receipt of a gross sum, lest the capacity of his neighbors should be excited against him by so sudden an accession of wealth: while the amount thus fixed was believed even to exceed the actual amount of the customs. The Sultan meanwhile, though evading the formal execution of the deed of transfer, constantly wrote from Lahedj that the English were at liberty to begin building in Aden as soon as they pleased—adding on more than one occasion—"if the Turks or any other people should come and take away the whole country by strength from me, the blame will not rest on my shoulders."

On the 27th, however, Sultan Hamed, the eldest son and heir apparent of Sultan Mahassan, arrived at Aden from Lahedj, accompanied by a *syad* or descendant of the prophet, named Hussein, who was represented as having come as a witness to the transaction; and Captain Haines was invited on shore to meet them. While he was preparing, however, to repair to the place of meeting, he received a private intimation through the merchant already mentioned, Reshid-Ebn-Abdallah, to the effect that the Arab chiefs had determined on seizing his person at the interview, in order to possess themselves with the papers connected with the proposed transfer of Aden, (to which Sultan Hamed had from the first but strongly opposed) and in particular of the bond for 4191 dollars, which had been given in satisfaction for the balance of the goods in the Derya-Dowlut. How far this imputed treachery was really meditated, there can be, of course, no means of precisely ascertaining: and the minute of the governor of Bombay (*Correspondence*, No. 49) seems to consider it doubtful;† but Captain Haines acted as if fully convinced of the correctness of the intelligence which he had received; and after approaching Sultan Hamed with his intended perfidy, returned first to Mokha, and afterwards, in February, to Bombay, carrying with

* This person, Syad Noorudeen, had been captain of the vessel at the outset of the voyage; but had been deposed from the responsible command by an order purporting to come from the merchant who had freighted the ship, but which is now said to have been forged by the supercargo.

† Correspondence, No. 16.

‡ Ibid. No. 19.

* "The Government of India did not, indeed, in express words authorise us to negotiate with the Sultan for a cession to us of the port and harbor; but they desired us to obtain the occupation of the port as a coal depot, and that of the harbor as a place of shelter. These words far exceed the mere establishment of a coal depot under the auspices of the Sultan, and in fact, could not in any practical sense, or to any beneficial purpose, be fulfilled, except by our obtaining the occupation of that port and harbor as a matter not of sufferance but of right."—*Minute by the Governor of Bombay.*

† "I am not, however, disposed to treat the matter as one of much importance. We have no knowledge of it but from report, and all concerned in it will solemnly deny the truth of the information."

is first passed round by a Partridge fat servant

him the letter in which the old Sultan was alleged to have given his consent to the cession, but leaving the recovered goods at Aden in charge of a Banyan, a tolerably strong proof, by the way, that the Sultan, notwithstanding the bad faith land to his charge, was not considered likely to appropriate them afresh.

The unsuccessful issue of this mission pretty clearly proved, that notwithstanding the dread of the British power entertained by the Abdalli chiefs, their reluctance to part with their town would not be easily overcome by peaceful means; while the Governor-general, then busily engaged at Simla in forwarding the preparations for the ill-fated invasion of Afghanistan, still declined, in despite of a renewed application from Bombay, to give any special sanction to ulterior measures—"a question on which"—in the words of his dispatch—"her Majesty's Government is rather called upon to pronounce judgment than the supreme government of India." The authorities at Bombay, however, were not to be thus diverted from the attainment of their favorite object; and in a dispatch of September 7, 1838, to the Secret Committee (*Corresp.* No. 59,) they announce that, "on reconsideration, they have resolved to adopt immediate measures for attempting to obtain peaceable possession of Aden, without waiting for the previous instructions of the Governor-general of India;" but "as the steamer Berenice will leave Bombay on the 8th inst.," (*the next day,*) "we have not time to enter into a detail of the reasons which have induced us to come to the above resolution." A notification similar to the above had been forwarded two days previously to Lord Auckland at Simla; and a laconic reply was received (Oct. 4) from Sir William McNaghten, simply to the effect that "his lordship was glad to find that, at the present crisis of our affairs, the governor (of Bombay) in council has resolved to resort to no other than peaceful means for the attainment of the object in view."

In the latter part of October, accordingly, Captain Haines once more reached Aden in the Coote, with a small party of Bombay sepoys on board as his escort; but the aspect of affairs was by no means favorable. The old Sultan Mahassan, worn out with age and infirmities, had resigned the management of affairs almost entirely to his fiery son Hamed, who, encouraged not only by his success in baffling the former attempt, but by the smallness of the force which had accompanied the British commissioner,* openly set him at defiance, declaring that he himself, and not his father, was now the Sultan of the Bedoweens: that his father was but an imbecile old man; and that any promise which might have been extorted from him could not be regarded as of any avail; and, in short, that the place should not be given up on any terms. In consequence of this determination, all supplies, even of wood and water, were refused to the ship: the Banyan in charge of the Derya-Dowlat's cargo was prohibited from giving up the goods to the English; and though the interchange of presents was kept up as briskly as before, the resolution of Sultan Hamed was not to be shaken by this torrent of diplomacy: and he constantly adhered to his first expressed position—"I wish much to be friends, and that amity was between us, but you must not speak or write about the land of Aden again." The English agent, however, persisted in speaking of the transfer as already legally concluded, and out of the power of Hamed to repudiate or annul: while, in order to give a greater stringency to his remonstrances, he gave orders for the detention of the date boats and other vessels which arrived off Aden, hoping to starve the Sultan into compliance, by thus stopping his provisions, and cutting off his receipt of port dues. The blockade does not seem to have been very effectual, and an overture from the Futhali chiefs to aid with his tribe an attack on the Abdallis, was of course declined by Captain Haines.

The apparently interminable cross fire of protocols†, (in which both Captain Haines and his employers appear to have luxuriated to a degree which would have gladdened the heart of Lord Palmerston himself) was now, however, on the point of being brought to a close. On the 20th November, one of the Coote's boats, while engaged in overhauling an Arab vessel near the shore, was fired at by the Bedowees on the beach, and the hostilities were carried on during several days, but with little damage on either side. In most cases, it would have been considered that blockading a port, and intercepting its supplies of provisions, constituted a sufficiently legitimate ground of warfare to justify these reprisals; but Captain Haines, it appears, thought otherwise, as he stigmatized it as "a shameful and cowardly attack," and becomes urgent with the Bombay government for a reinforcement which might enable him to assume offensive operations with effect. Her Majesty's ships Volage, 28, and Cruiser, 16 gun-brig, which had been employed in some operations about the mouth of the Indus, were accordingly ordered on this service, and sailed from Bombay, December 29, accompanied by two transports conveying about 800 troops—Europeans, sepoys and artillerymen, under the command in chief of Major Baillie, 24th Bombay native infantry. The Abdalli chiefs, on the other hand, made an effort to induce the Sultan of the Futhalis, (with whom they held a conference during the first days of 1839, at the tomb of the Sheikh Othman near Aden, on the occasion of the payment of the annual tribute above referred to) to make common cause with them against the intruders who were endeavoring to establish themselves in the country; but the negotiations wholly failed, and the two parties separated on not very amicable terms. (?)

It appears that the determination of the Abdallis to hold out had been materially strengthened by the intelligence which they received from India, (where many Arabs from this part of Yemen and the neighboring country of Hadramout are serving as mercenaries to the native princes,) of the manifold distractions which beset the Anglo-Indian government, and the armaments in course of equipment for Afghanistan, Scinde, the Persian Gulf, &c., and which confirmed them in the belief that no more troops could be spared from Bombay for an attack on Aden. The stoppage of provisions by sea, however, and the threatened hostilities of the Futhalis, caused severe distress among the inhabitants of the town; and dissensions arose among the chiefs themselves, as to the proportions in which (in the event of an amicable settlement) the annual payment of 8700 dollars should be divided among them—it being determined that Sultan Mahassan should not have it all. An attempt was now made by the *synds* to effect a reconciliation; but though abundance of notes were once more interchanged, and the old Sultan came down from Lahdj to offer his mediation, all demands for the main object, the cession of the place, were evaded or evaded. The negotiation consequently came to a close, and hostilities were resumed with more energy than before, the artillery of Aden being directed (as was reported) by an European Turk; till, on the 16th of January, the Volage from Bombay, under the command of Captain Smith, R.N., anchored in Western Bay.

A peremptory requisition was now sent on shore for the immediate surrender of the town; but the answer of the Sultan was still evasive, and the troops had only a few days' wages on board, and immediate landing was decided upon. On the morning of the 19th, accordingly, the Coote, Cruiser, Volage, and the Company's armed schooner Mahi, weighed anchor and stood in shore, opening a heavy fire on the island of Seerah and the batteries on the mainland, to cover the disembarkation. The Arabs at first stood to their guns with great determination, but their artillery was, of course, speedily silenced or dismounted by the superior weight and rapidity of the English fire; and though the troops were galled while in the boats by matchlocks from the shore, both the town and the island of Seerah were carried by storm without much difficulty. The loss of the assailants was no more than fifteen killed and wounded—that of the Arabs more than ten times that number, including a nephew of the Sultan and a chief of the Houshbee tribe, who fought gallantly, and received a mortal wound; considerable bloodshed was also occasioned by the desperate resistance made by the prisoners taken on Seerah in an attempt to disarm them, during which the greater part of them cut their way through their captors and got clear off. Most of the inhabitants fled into the interior during the assault, but speedily returned on hearing of the discipline and good order preserved by the conquerors; and the old Sultan, on being informed of the capture of the place, sent an apologetic letter (Jan. 21) to Captain Haines, in which he threw all the blame on his son Hamed, and expressed an earnest wish for a reconciliation. Little difficulty was now experienced in conducting the negotiations, and during the first days of February articles of pacification were signed both with the Abdallis and other tribes in the neighborhood. To secure the good-will of the Futhali

* "Their first exclamation was, 'Are the English so poor that they can only afford to send one vessel? and is she only come to talk? Why did they not send her before? Had they sent their men and vessels we would have given up; but until they do, they shall never have the place.'"—CAPTAIN HAINES's *Dispatch*, Nov. 6, (No. 61.)

† It is worthy of remark, that in a note of December 1st, (*Corresp.* No. 81,) from the Governor of Bombay to the Sultan, the ill-treatment of the passengers of the Derya-Dowlat is again advanced, as an atonement for which the cession of Aden is indispensable; though for this, ample satisfaction had been admitted long since to have been given.

* In this correspondence, the phrase of—"If you will hand and enter the town, I will behead your head," is more than once addressed by Sultan Hamed to Captain Haines, and seems to have been understood as a menace; but we have been informed that it rather implies, "I will be answerable for your safety—your head shall be in my charge."

sea in full speed, nor stopped till he had reached the ablest breakers on the beach, a test like the above

chief, the annual payment which he had received from Aden of 360 dollars, was still guaranteed to him, as were the 8700 dollars per annum to the Sultan of Lahedj, whose bond, for 4191 dollars was further remitted as a token of good-will.

Such were the circumstances under which Aden became part of the colonial empire of Great Britain—and the details of which we have taken, almost entirely, from the official accounts published by order of Government. In whatever point of view we consider the transaction, it will be admitted that it can scarcely be denied that it reflects little credit on the national character for even-handed justice and fair dealing. Even if the tact and *savoir faire*, which Captain Haines must be admitted to have displayed in an eminent degree in the execution of his instructions, had succeeded in intimidating the Arabs into surrendering the place without resistance, such a proceeding would have amounted to nothing more or less than the appropriation of the territory of a tribe not strong enough to defend themselves, simply because it was situated conveniently for the purposes of our own navigation: and the open force by which the scheme was ultimately carried into effect, imparts to this act of usurpation a character of violence still more to be regretted. The originally-alleged provocation, the affair of the Deryn-Dowlat, is not for a moment tenable as warranting such extreme measures—since not only was the participation of the parties on whom the whole responsibility was thrown, at all events extremely venial; but satisfaction had been given, before the subject of the cession of the place was broached; and the Sultan constantly denied that his alleged consent to the transfer, on which the subsequent hostilities were grounded, had ever been intended to be so construed. It is evident, moreover, that the Arabs would gladly have yielded to any amicable arrangement short of the absolute cession of the town, which they regarded as disgraceful: the erection of a factory, which might have been fortified so as to give us the virtual command of the place and the harbor, would probably have met with no opposition; and even if Aden had fallen, as it seemed on the point of doing, into the hands of the Pasha of Egypt, there can be little doubt that the viceroy would have shown himself equally ready to facilitate our intercourse with India, in his Arabian as in his Egyptian harbors. At all events, it is evident that the desired object of obtaining a station and coal depot for the Indian steamers, might easily have been secured in various ways, without even running the risk of bringing on the British name the imputation of unnecessary violence and oppression.

Aden, however, was now, whether for right or wrong, under the British flag; but the hostile dispositions of the Arabs, notwithstanding the recent defeat into, were still far from subdued; and the cupidity of these semi-barbarous tribes was still further excited by the lavish expenditure of the new garrison, and by the exaggerated reports of vast treasures said to be brought from India for the repairs of the works. Among the advantages anticipated by Captain Haines in his official report from the possession of the town, especial stress is laid on its vicinity to the coffee and *gum districts*, and the certainty, that when it was under the settled rule of British law, the traffic in these rich products, as well as in the gold-dust, ivory, and frankincense of the African coast, would once more centre in its long-neglected harbor. But it was speedily found that the insecurity of communication with the interior opposed a serious obstacle to the realization of these prospects—the European residents and the troops were confined within the Turkish wall—and though the extreme heat of the climate, which during summer averaged 90° of Fahrenheit in the shade within a stone house, did not prove so injurious as had been expected to European constitutions, it was found, singularly enough to exercise a most pernicious influence on the troops, who sickened and died in alarming numbers. Aden at this period, is compared, in a letter quoted in the *Asiatic Journal*, to "the crater of Etna enlarged, and covered with gravestones and the remains of stone huts!" provisions were scarce, and vegetables scarcely procurable. By degrees, however, some symptoms of reviving trade appeared, and by the end of 1839 the population had increased to 1500 souls.

The smouldering rancor with which the Arabs had all along regarded the Frank intruders upon their soil, had by this time broken out into open hostility; and, after some minor acts of violence, an attack was made on the night of November 9th on the Turkish wall across the Isthmus (which had been additionally strengthened by redoubts and some guns) by a body of 4000 men, collected from the Abdallis, the Futhalis, and the other tribes in the neighborhood. The assaulting force of course repulsed, but not without a severe conflict, in which the Arabs engaged the defenders hand to hand with the most determined valor—so highly had their hopes of plunder been stimulated by the rumors of English wealth. This daring attempt, which the Pasha of Egypt was by some suspected to have had some share in instigating, at once placed the occupants of Aden in a state of open warfare with all their neighbors, and the subsidies hitherto paid to the Futhali chief and the old Sultan of Lahedj were consequently stopped—while 1,100,000 were voted by the Bombay government for repairing the fortifications, and officers were sent from India to put the place in an efficient state of defence. These regular ramparts, however, even when completed, can never be relied on as a security against the guerilla attacks of these daring marauders, who can wade through the sea at low water round the flanks of the Turkish wall, and scramble over precipices to get in the rear of the outposts—and accordingly, during 1840, the garrison had to withstand two more desperate attempts (May 29 and July 4) to surprise the place, both of which were beaten off after some hard fighting, though in one instance the attacking party succeeded in carrying off a considerable amount of plunder from the encampment near the Turkish wall. Since that period, it has been found necessary gradually to raise the strength of the garrison from 800 to 1000 men, one-fourth of whom are always European soldiers—and though no attack in force has lately been made by the Arabs, the necessity of being constantly on the alert against their covert approaches, renders the duties of the garrison harassing to the last degree. Though a considerable trade now exists with the African coast, scarcely any commercial intercourse has yet been established with the interior of Arabia (notwithstanding the friendly dispositions evinced by the Imam of Sana) the road being barred by the hostile tribes—and a further impediment to improvement is found in the dissensions of the civil and military authorities of the place itself, who, pent up in a narrow space under a broiling sun, seem to employ their energies in endless squabbles with each other. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of this colony, it must be allowed, to quote the candid admission of a writer in the *United Service Journal*, that "at present we are not occupying a very proud position in Arabia," though considering the means by which we obtained our footing in that peninsula, our position is perhaps as good as we deserve.

SONNET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF BURKE, OF GOLDSMITH, ETC.

ON VIEWING MY MOTHER'S PICTURE.

How warms the heart when dwelling on that face,
Those lips that mine a thousand times have prest,
The swelling source that nurture gav'st her race,
Where found my infant head its downiest rest!
How in those features aim to trace my own,
Cast in a softer mould my being see;
Recall the voice that soothd my helpless moan,
The thoughts that sprang for scarcely aught save me;
That shaped and formed me; gave me to the day,
Bade in her breast absorbing love arise;
O'er me a ceaseless tender care display,
For weak all else to the maternal ties!
This debt of love but One may claim: no other
Such self-devotion boasts, save thee, my Mother!

CALEB STUKELY.

PART XIII.

THE FUGITIVE.

THE tongue has nothing to say when the soul hath spoken all! What need of words in the passionate and early intercourse of love! There is no oral language that can satisfy or meet the requisitions of the stricken heart. Speech, the worldling and the false—oftener the dark veil than the bright mirror of man's thoughts—is banished from the spot consecrated to purity, unselfishness, and truth. The lovely and beloved Ellen learnt, before a syllable escaped my lips, the secret which those lips would never have disclosed. Her innocent and conscious cheek acknowledged instantly her quick perception, and with maiden modesty she turned aside—not angrily, but timorous as a bird, upon whose leafy covert the heavy fowler's foot has trod too harshly and too suddenly. I thought of nothing then but the pain I had inflicted, and was sensible of no feeling but that of shame and sorrow for my fault. We walked on in silence. Our road brought us to the point in the village at which I had met Miss Fairman and her father, when, for the first time, we became companions in our evening walk. We retraced the path which then we took, and the hallowed spot grew lovelier as we followed it. I could not choose but tell how deeply and indelibly the scene of beauty had become imprinted on my heart.

is first passed round by a Partridge fat servant

"To you, Miss Fairman," I began, "who are born and nurtured in this valley, this is a common [illegible]. To me it is a land of enchantment, and the impression that it brings must affect my future being. I am sure, whatever may be my lot, that I shall be a happier man for what I now behold."

"It is well," said my companion, "that you did not make the acquaintance of our hills during the bleak winter, when their charms were hidden in the snow, and they had nothing better to offer their worshipper than rain and sleet and nipping winds. They would have lost your praise then."

"Do you think so? Imprisoned as I have been, and kept a stranger to the noblest works of Providence, my enjoyment is excessive, and I dare scarcely trust myself to feel it as I would. I could gaze on yonder sweet hillock, with its wild flowers and its own blue patch of sky, until I wept."

"Yes, this is a lovely scene in truth!" exclaimed Miss Fairman, pensively.

"Do you remember, Miss Fairman, our first spring walk? For an hour we went on, and that little green clump, as it appears from here, was not for a moment out of my sight. My eyes were riveted upon it, and I watched the clouds shifting across it, changing its hue, now darkening, now lighting it up, until it became fixed in my remembrance, never to depart from it. We have many fair visions around us, but that is to me the fairest. It is connected with our evening walk. Neither can be forgotten while I live."

It was well that we reached the parsonage gate before another word was spoken. In spite of the firmest of resolutions, the smallest indulgence brought me to the verge of transgression.

In the evening I sat alone, and began a letter to the minister. I wrote a few lines expressive of my gratitude and a deep sense of obligation. They did not read well, and I destroyed them. I recommenced. I reproached myself for presumption and temerity, and confessed that I had taken advantage of his confidence by attempting to gain the affections of his only child. I regretted the fault, and desired to be dismissed. The terms which I employed, on reperusal, looked too harsh, and did not certainly do justice to the motives by which throughout I had been actuated; for, however violent had been my passion, *principle* had still protected and restrained me. I had not coldly and *deliberately* betrayed myself. The second writing, not more satisfactory than the first, was in its turn cancelled. I meditated a third epistle, and failed. Then I put down the pen and considered. I pondered until I concluded that I had ever been too hasty and too violent. Miss Fairman would certainly take no notice of what had happened, and if I were guarded—silent—and determined for the future, all would still be well. It was madness to indulge a passion which could only lead to my expulsion from the parsonage, and end in misery. Had I found it so easy to obtain a home and quiet, that both were to be so recklessly and shamefully abandoned? Surely it was time to dwell soberly and seriously upon the affairs of life. I had numbered years and undergone trial sufficient to be acquainted with true policy and the line of duty. Both bade me instantly reject the new solicitation, and pursue, with singleness of purpose, the occupation which fortune had mercifully vouchsafed to me. All this was specious and most just, and sounded well to the understanding that was not less able to look temperately and calmly upon the argument in consequence of the previous overflow of feeling. Reason is never so plausible and prevailing as when it takes the place of gratified passion. Never are we so firmly resolved upon good, as in the moment that follows instantly the doing of evil. Never is conscience louder in her complaints than when she rises from a temporary overthrow. I had discovered everything to Miss Fairman. I had fatally committed myself. There was no doubt of this; and nothing was left for present consolation but solemn resolutions for the future. Virtuous and fixed they looked in my silent chamber and in the silent hour of night. Morning had yet to dawn, and they had yet to contend with the thousand incitements which our desires are ever setting up to battle against them. I did not write to Mr. Fairman, but I rose from my seat much comforted, and softened my midnight pillow with the best intentions.

Fancy might have suggested to me, on the following morning, that the eyes of Miss Fairman had been visited but little by sleep, and that her face was far more pallid than usual, if her parent had not remarked, with much anxiety, when she took her place among us, that she was looking most weary and unwell. Like the sudden emanation that crimsons all the east, the beautiful and earliest blush of morning, came the driven blood into the maiden's cheek, telling of discovery and shame. Nothing she said in answer, but diligently pursued her occupation. I could perceive that the fair hand trembled, and that the gentle bosom was disquieted. I could fill why downward bent the head, and with what now emotions the artless spirit had become acquainted. Instantly I saw the mischief which my rashness had occasioned, and felt how deeply had fallen the first accents of love into the poor heart of the secluded one. What had I done by the short, indistinct, and inconsiderate avowal—and how was it possible now to avert its consequences? Every tender and uneasy glance that Mr. Fairman cast upon his cherished daughter, passed like a sting to me, and roused the bitterest self-reproach. I could have calmed his groundless fears, had I been bold enough to risk his righteous indignation. The frankness and cordiality which had ever marked my intercourse with Miss Fairman, were from this hour suspended. Could it be otherwise with one so innocent, so truthful, and so meek? Anger she had none, but apprehension and conceptions strange, such as disturb the awakened soul of woman, were the storm of passion comes to overcharge it.

I shunk from the apartment, and the first meal of the day, like a man guilty of a heinous fault. I pleaded illness, and did not rejoin my friends. I knew not what to do, and passed a day in long and feverish doubt. Evening arrived. My pupils were dismissed, and once more I sat in my own silent room, lost in anxious meditation. Suddenly an unusual knock at the door roused me, and brought me to my feet. I requested the visitor to enter, and Mr. Fairman himself walked slowly in. He was pale and care-worn, and he looked, as I imagined, sternly upon me. "All is known!" was my first thought, and my throat swelled with agitation. I presented a chair to the incumbent; and when he sat down and turned his wan face upon me, I felt that my cheek was no less blanched than his. I awaited his rebuke in breathless suspense.

"You are indeed ill, Stukely," commenced Mr. Fairman, gazing earnestly. "I was not aware of this, or I would have seen you before. You have overworked yourself with the boys. You shall be relieved to-morrow. I will take charge of them myself. You should not have persevered when you found your strength unequal to the task. A little repose will, I trust, restore you."

With every animating syllable, the affrighted blood returned again, and I gained confidence. His tones assured me that he was still in ignorance. A load was taken from me.

"I shall be better in the morning, sir," I answered. "Do not think seriously of the slightest indisposition. I am better now."

"I am rejoiced to hear it," answered the incumbent. "I am full of alarm and wretchedness to-day. Did you observe my daughter this morning, Stukely?"

"Yes, sir," I faltered.

"You did, at breakfast, but you have not seen her since. I wish you had. I am sick at heart."

"Is she unwell, sir?"

"Do you know what consumption is? Have you ever watched its fearful progress?"

"Never."

"I thought you might have done so. It is a fearful disease, and leaves hardly a family untouched. Did she not look ill? you can tell me that, at least."

"Not quite so well, perhaps, as I have seen her, sir; but I should hope"——

"Eh—what, not very ill, then? Well, that is strange, for I was frightened by her. What can it be? I wish that Mayhew had called in. Every ailment fills me with terror. I always think of her dear mother. Three months before her death, she sat with me, as we do here together, well and strong, and thanking Providence for health and strength. She withered, as it might be from that hour, and, as I tell you, three short months of havoc brought her to the grave."

"Was she young, sir?"

"A few years older than my child—but that is nothing. Did you say you did not think her looks this morning indicated any symptom of better health? Oh—no! I recollect. You never saw the malady at work. Well, certainly she does not cough as her poor mother did. Did it look like languor, think you?"

"The loss of rest, might"—

"Yes, it might, and perhaps it is nothing worse. I know Mayhew thinks lightly of these temporary shadows; but I do not believe he has ever seen her so thoroughly feeble and depressed as she appears to-day. She is very pale, but I was glad to find her face free from all flush whatever. That is comforting. Let us hope the best. How do the boys advance? What opinion have you formed of the lad Cherlton?"

"He is a dull, good-hearted boy, sir. Willing to learn, with

ablution breakers on the beach, a test like this above

many.

Every Child ~~is~~ early to cook, & precocious in business.

(4) Prohibited from eating with Strangers when dead are disgust to them. Suppose the dignity of his caste by eating apart from them, insulted upon by one of his own caste. Indeed he must eat nothing prepared by others and to this new ~~age~~ the art of cooking is made part of the education of the young who are also early in life initiated into ~~all~~ acquaintance with business and are remarkable instances of precocity.

and at expense of loss of caste not allowed to accompany relations to cremation ground. Wife to husband. Wife after husband. Mother to son. Brother to brother.

Banian stop all business during eclipse and after passed off bathe & go to office. Just on office hour. Sept. - say. "Moon has taken fire". see AC-p. 35.

a new moon at Zanzibar. Banian line beach & throw cocoa nut into sea / made nigger boys quite as busy taking them out / to propitiate God of Sea & ensure safe passage, as during the month.

* I one day inquisitively intended upon the privacy of a Banian trader, who had recently heard of the death of a son by ~~cholera~~ fever at ~~Mocha~~ Mocha. He had closed his counting house for three days and with a son & several clerks was seated in a dark room upon the floor, each of the party had ~~their~~ his knees drawn up cramp tight to the chin and was wholly covered, ~~except as to the face~~ with a white sheet, excepting as to the face which alone was allowed to silently give forth expression of sorrow. At Mocha they never bury their dead, a privilege ~~they enjoy~~ ~~see~~ allowed and followed by them at Zanzibar, Muscat & other Arabian ports.

"Tender built, good fine countenances, fine sparkling eyes hair dressed in small spiral curls, & profusely oiled & meaning a bandage round the head to confine it. No other covering to head, –

Roberts

Turks – near Tughan, go armed to teeth heavily armed abt waist & pr of pistols, cimetar & dagger & 2 nice carefully inlaid handles with Silver – Complex generally light olive blk eyes, long beards. – Some quite white & very light blue eyes – fine looking men stout muscular frame indolent – yet fence – Good specimen in Alexdr Burough – p. 41 Best female Note (41)

— A large part of the People of Mocha are Arabian & Mahomedan & afford one ample indulgence of feelings in the ~~study~~ observance of their peculiar habits and study of their character, rendered the more interesting as being the descendants of those people who men ever described by old writers as the most fortunate ~~of men~~ denizens of a paradise of continued felicity — a land of fragrant gum weeping trees, — a dale teeming with incense and odorous flowers = winds wafting ~~their scented dew~~ made fragrance caught up in the distilling dews from scented groves and showered a holy incense again. = waters glittering with golden sands, their houses of marble — those

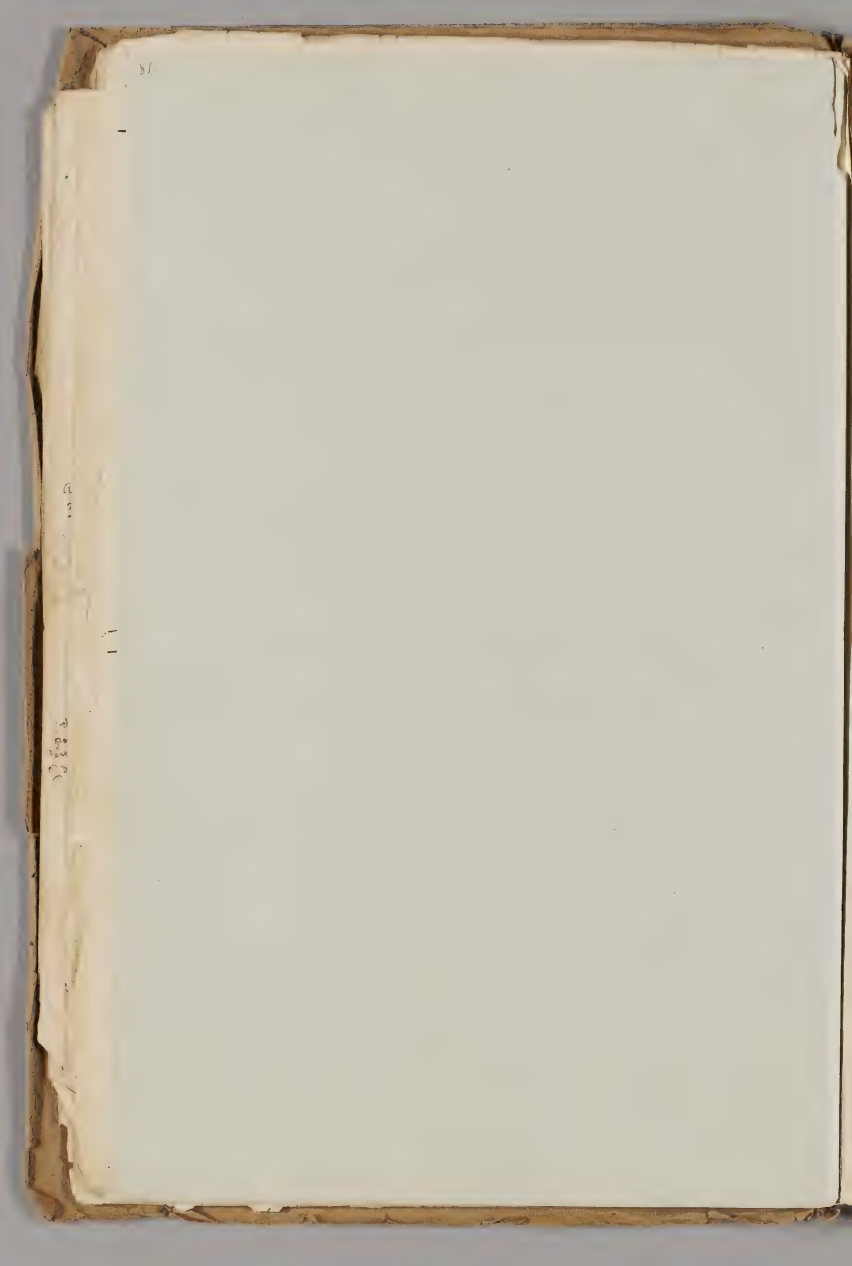
"plenas arabum domos." which Horace thought nothing less to Mecenas than a lock of Licinius's (?) hair. = — a land "where the gorgeous east with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric gold & pearl"
Milton

— Character of the men
— " " women
dress of women. —

and we have been accustomed to ~~be good~~ ~~their~~ ~~fully~~ sanguine guess for ~~a proof of the~~ respect for their ~~genius~~ ~~the genius~~ ~~of the beauty of their architecture~~ and are grateful for their invention of numerical characters, — discovery of mann of gunpow. cotton & paper — ~~the~~ ~~invention of compass~~ = ~~the~~ ~~invention of compass~~ =

The Saracen architect had no superior. — The Saracen chemist no teacher — the gunpowder came from his studies
The Saracen ~~navigator~~ navigator no predecessor in the use of compass. = The Saracen philosopher no equal — from him the world owe the numerical characters
Saracen genius enterprise no competitor — yet cotton & paper mill produced

I then we think of melancholy decline & fall of the race to a state from which there is no chance no hope of regeneration, the builds no monuments of art or genius in modern times, thanks to his government his productions of industry filed no place in history, ~~this sadness~~



for plate of Oral or Valentia

See Pritchard — (Athenæum 1872)

~~Sater Roman~~

~~would he suffice he whether in his earth appointed domicilary~~

males when young have an expressive but mild countenance and pleasing eye. As they become men the change is disadvantageous for men had good eyes, beard generally scanty, but in advanced age their appearance truly venerable, fine dark eye their admirably contrasted ~~but~~ the long white beard. Gloss dusky prevents meager figure from being observed — End Valentia

necessary.

11/ in such they should innovation of their doctrines & ideas to argument

[illegible] especially pronouncing on [illegible]

It must be admitted that they are proud of their dress and especially proud of the dogmas of their Moslem faith

115.4
Especially

Arm-children are

Indian not made up every time mom

for plate of Avalon
or Ra

See Prolegomena – Athenaeum

(1) - miracles rather than ornaments, - &c - &c

(2) St Peter rebukes in the females of quality in the ages of Christianity which ~~[illegible]~~ in ~~times of~~ O and whose advice not to have (goodly beauty) consist in the outward adorning of ~~the~~ plaiting the hair, of wearing gold or of putting on apparel, would be no less appropriate ~~in~~ the times present

One cannot speak of such ornaments without recollecting an anecdote An Roman lady, a friend of Phocion's wife took a pleasure in showing her her jewels wch consisted of necklaces & bracelets adorned with gold & precious stones "For my part said ~~they~~ friend "my only ornament is Phocion, who has for 20 years been General of the Athenians — Neither such sentiments (the Phocions may be) can be found any ar.

for plate of Aral or Valens
G.H. 1872

Sometimes says "Several hundred to see her face."

By copying the above I have expressed assent to its requirement nothing more nor less is said than that of such as I have frequently seen by accident or otherwise and especially those between the ages of 14 & 18, the real brilliancy of their eyes, the depressed lid, the tender & languid expression, wide forehead, arched eyebrows, straight nose small mouth, regular teeth, fair skin, soft complexion

[illegible]

[illegible] for dress so peculiar to the female sex [illegible] over.[2] I heard of a poor victim who at the time of my stay here was lying in jail for debt who out a few years previously had inherited a property of [illegible] $100,000 and had squandered the greater part of it on the backs and persons of his wives who once owners of jewelry part with it upon no consideration Nor is this case of Arab devotedness to his wives one of very rare occurrence,

This love of ornament is undoubtedly acquired in youth when the mothers affection manifests itself

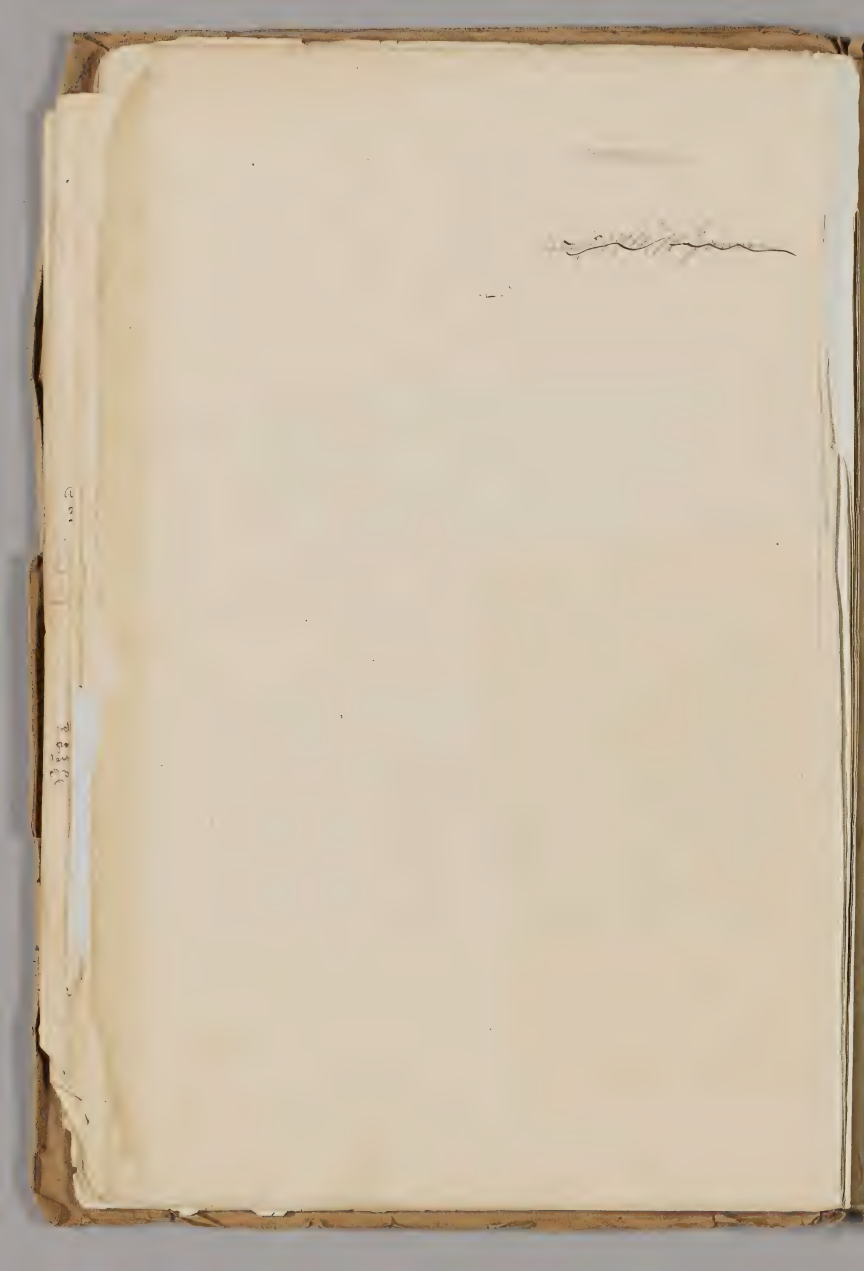
for plate of Mr
or Helen
H. Thurnem 1847.

Scrutiny says Burnes, would be to see her face.

the course in the day time unless wholly concealed, if as to the face by a veil richly embroidered, I have frequently seen them in the streets of Muscat where minikis are more generally worn behind two apertures in which are seen revolving the captivating olive shaped eyes of the wearer. The evening being more fashionable for visiting than the day hours. Females may be ~~seen~~ and especially those of the ~~second~~ classes accompanied by a slave with a lantern, their husband never accompanies them on these gossipping excursions

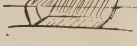
Post letter diff on Minister mind [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] by domin other as [illegible] frequently better
is [illegible] —

Mere Minors cannot [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible]

1/ –  Arab Grave Stone,

2/ The bier on which males are borne is like that used in N England villages, the legs being dispensed with – That used for females has a slatted roof. 

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